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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

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The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held, by invitation of the City Council and Libraries Committee, at NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, on TUESDAY, August 23, and the Three Following Days.
Papers will be read and Discussions held on Bibliographical Subjects, and on those connected with the Promotion, Establishment, and Administration of Libraries.
Information as to the Association, its Work and Objects, can be obtained from

LAWRENCE INKSTER, Honorary Secretary.

Whitcomb House, Whitcomb Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

OCTOBER 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1904.

Conductor—Sir CHARLES STANFORD.

Miss Agnes Nicholls, Madame Sobrino, Miss Gleeson-White, Miss Marie Bremis, Miss Muriel Foster, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Wm. Green, Mr. John Coates, Mr. Gertrude Elven, Mr. Henry Barclay, Mr. Andrew Black, Mr. Frank Davies, Mr. Plunket Greene, Mr. H. Lane Wilson, Mr. Charles Knowles, Mr. Herbert Parker, Solo Violinist, Herr Fritz Kreisler. Chorus Master, Mr. H. A. Fricker (City Organist).

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—"Elijah" (Mendelssohn).
WEDNESDAY EVENING.—New Cantata, "The Witch's Daughter" (Alex. Mackenzie); Violin Concerto (Brahms); Concert Overture, "In the South" (Ed. Elgar).
THURSDAY MORNING.—Cantata, "Song of Destiny" (Brahms); Symphonic Poem, "Death and Transfiguration" (Richard Strauss); Motet, "The voices of men that cry" (Hubert Parry); Eight-Part Motet, "Ring to the Lord" (Bach); Symphony in C minor (Glasgow).
THURSDAY EVENING.—New Cantata, "Evergreen" (H. Walford Davies); Poem for Orchestra and Chorus (Joseph Holbrooke); "Song, 'La Fiancée du Timbalier' (Saint-Saëns); Symphony in E flat (Mozart).
FRIDAY MORNING.—From "Lohengrin", "Parafala", and "Die Meistersinger" (Wagner).
FRIDAY EVENING.—Overture, "Euryanthe" (Weber); New Cantata, "A Ballad of Dundee" (Charles Wood); Violin Concerto (Stanford); Five Songs of the Sea (Stanford); Overture, "Lustspiel" (Smetana).
SATURDAY MORNING.—Symphony in B flat (Beethoven); Mass in D (Beethoven).
SATURDAY EVENING.—"The Golden Legend" (Sullivan); Sixth Chandos Anthem (Handel).

Serial Ticket, admitting to the Eight Concerts .. . £8 0 0
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To SECURE PLACES in the PREFERENCE BALLOT, APPLICATIONS for TICKETS, accompanied by the full value for the same, must be sent in before SEPTEMBER 3.
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UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION 1904-5.

The WINTER SESSION COMMENCES on TUESDAY, October 11, 1904. THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION WILL COMMENCE on SEPTEMBER 23.

The Degrees in Medicine granted by the University are:—Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Master of Surgery (Ch.M.). They are conferred only after Examination and only of Students of the University. A Diploma in Public Health is conferred after Examination on Graduates in Medicine of any University in the United Kingdom. The total cost for the whole Curriculum, including Hospital Fees and Fees for the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., is usually about 160l. Bursaries, Scholarships, Fellowships, and Prizes to the number of Fifty, and of the aggregate annual value of 1,181l., are open to competition in this Faculty.

A Prospectus of the Classes, which may be had free on application to the SECRETARY OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

The University also grants the following Degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, and Law:—In Arts: Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Philosophy, and Master of Arts. In Science: Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Science (in Pure Science and in Agriculture). In Divinity: Doctor of Divinity (Honorary) and Bachelor of Divinity. In Law: Doctor of Law (Honorary) and Bachelor of Law (B.L.).

Particulars may be had on application to the SECRETARY OF FACULTIES.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The SESSION WILL COMMENCE on OCTOBER 4 next.

A Prospectus and all information may be obtained on application. Special Prospectuses are also issued for the following Departments: ENGINEERING, CHEMISTRY, EDUCATION, THEOLOGY, COMMERCE, MEDICAL EDUCATION, and LAW. These, together with Prospectuses of the MEDICAL FACULTY, DENTAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, and PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, will be forwarded on application to the REGISTRAR.

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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT, KENSINGTON.

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(University of London.)

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FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS and ONE EXHIBITION, worth 150l., 75l., 75l., 50l., and 20l. each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on SEPTEMBER 19, 1904. TWO SENIOR OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS, value 75l. each, will be awarded to the best Candidates (if of sufficient merit) in not more than three nor fewer than two of the following subjects:—Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Anatomy.

Candidates for these Scholarships must be under twenty-five years of age, and must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical Practice of any part of the United Kingdom.

ONE JUNIOR OPEN SCHOLARSHIP in SCIENCE, value 150l., and ONE PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION, value 50l., will be awarded to the best Candidates under twenty-one years of age (if of sufficient merit) in not fewer than three of the following subjects:—Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Physics, and Chemistry.

The JAFFERSON EXHIBITION (value 20l.) will be competed for at the same time. The subject is the history of Mathematics, and any one of the three following Languages: Greek, French, and German. The examination in these subjects will be similar to that adopted at the London University Matriculation Examination.

The successful Candidates in all these Scholarships will be required to enter to the full course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the OCTOBER succeeding the Examination.

For particulars application may be made, personally or by letter, to THE WARDEN OF THE COLLEGE, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

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PARIS: W. H. SMITH & SON, 248, Rue de Rivoli; and at the GALLIENI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

(University of London.)

The WINTER SESSION will begin on MONDAY, October 3, 1904. There is a special class in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the Collegiate regulations.

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A Handbook forwarded on application.

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PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC CLASS.

Systematic Courses of LECTURES and LABORATORY WORK in the subjects of the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC and INTERMEDIATE B.C. EXAMINATIONS of the University of London will commence on OCTOBER 3 and continue till JULY 1905.

Attendance on this Class counts as part of the Five Years' Curriculum.

Fee for the whole Course, 21l.; or single subjects may be taken.

There is a special Class for the JANUARY Examination.

For further particulars apply to THE WARDEN OF THE COLLEGE, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.

A Handbook will be forwarded on application.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, HYDE PARK CORNER, LONDON, S.W.

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Handbook of Curriculum on application to the Dean.

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An ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 14, at 11 A.M.

FIVE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS for BOYS under 14 years of age on December 11, 1904, will be competed for on DECEMBER 1, 2, and 3.

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The COUNCIL invites applications for the appointment of ASSISTANT LECTURER and DEMONSTRATOR in BOTANY. The stipend will be 150l. a year. The Candidate selected will be required to enter on his duties on SEPTEMBER 20 next.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, accompanied by six copies of Testimonials, should be sent not later than SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

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The WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY Council require the services of a PRINCIPAL for the proposed new SECONDARY SCHOOL and PUPIL TEACHERS' CENTRE at OLDURBY. A PRINCIPAL is also required under the same conditions at YARDLEY. Salary in each case 200l. per annum.

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Application must be sent in to the undersigned (from whom all further particulars may be obtained) not later than TUESDAY, August 30, 1904.

S. G. RAWSON, Director of Education. County Education Department, 37, Foregate Street, Worcester.

CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

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It being intended that the various Collections of Prehistoric and other Antiquities shall be located on the ground floor of the same building, together with a Department for Objects of Industrial and Decorative Art, both Local and General, applicants must also possess a competent knowledge of these branches of Museum work.

The salary will be 250l. per annum. Applications, marked "Bristol Art Gallery," and accompanied by not less than three Testimonials, will be received by the Town Clerk, the Council House, Bristol, not later than the 31st inst.

Canvassing is not permitted.

EDMUND J. TAYLOR, Town Clerk of Bristol.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1904.

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The division among them of the work is as follows. Of nineteen chapters, four relating to the Reformation in Germany and one on the English Reformation under Edward VI. are from the pen of Mr. A. F. Pollard, who is thus the author of a quarter of a volume; two are by Mr. Leathes, entitled 'Habsburg and Valois';

two by Dr. Fairbairn, on 'Calvin' and on 'European Thought in the Age of the Reformation'; two by Dr. Collins are entitled 'The Catholic South' and 'The Scandinavian North.' As for the other eight chapters, the late Prof. Kraus, of Munich, wrote on 'Medicean Rome'; Principal Lindsay contributes an article on 'Luther' so good that we regret that a good deal more of the German Reformation was not entrusted to him; Mr. Tilley deals with France; Mr. Whitney, a Cambridge man, who now presides over a college in Canada, treats of 'Switzerland'; Dr. Gairdner of 'Henry VIII.'; Mr. Mullinger of 'Philip and Mary'; Prof. Maitland of 'Scotland'; and Mr. R. V. Laurence gives in a chapter on 'The Church and Reform' the account of the Council of Trent, which in more elaborate form would have been written by Lord Acton. As only about three hundred pages of this stout volume are contributed by Cambridge men, it is clear that in order to justify its title it ought to have been put into a form serviceable for students by its Cambridge editors. This end has not been accomplished; but the criticisms which we feel bound to make will, we hope, also show that a very little work is required to convert the book into a useful and convenient manual.

We will begin with a criticism of an elementary nature. When a work on international subjects is written in the English language, it is of primary necessity to adopt some consistent rule for the spelling of foreign names of persons and places. For most geographical names and names of historical personages there are conventional English equivalents, which ought to be used in an English work. If the German spelling were adopted for some scientific reason, however pedantic, it might pass. But a careful perusal of the volume shows that it has its origin in slovenliness, and not in pedantry. To take German place-names alone, we find in German form Elsass, Nürnberg, Württemberg, Strassburg, and Bern, but in conventional English forms Lorraine, Munich, Saxony, Frankfort, Vienna, and Constance. Such inconsistencies, confusing to the student, are often found on one page, notably on p. 160 of Mr. Pollard's chapter entitled 'National Opposition to Rome in Germany.' Nine pages further on he links together in one line "Mainz, Trier, and Cologne." With regard to proper names he is equally inconsistent, and in the next chapter, on p. 198, we find the polyglot forms of John, Albrecht, Wladislav, and Louis. Dr. Fairbairn Latinizes Beza and Servetus, but in the case of the former he retains the Christian name Theodore in its French or English form, as does also Mr. Tilley in the same connexion; while to the latter Dr. Collins gives his Spanish name Miguel Serveto y Reyes. We may say parenthetically that the account of the martyrdom of the Spanish reformer by Calvin at Geneva is most inadequate, considering that it is the leading case of the persecution of Protestants by Protestants during the Reformation period. Dr. Fairbairn, whose province it was to describe it, passes it over in silence, while Dr. Collins dismisses it in a line. To return to the subject of

orthographical inconsistencies, the one editor who is a contributor, Mr. Stanley Leathes, sets a bad example to his team, for he writes Duc de Guise, but Duke of Anjou and Duke of Bourbon.

These inconsistencies, which an intelligent proof-reader might correct, are less important in themselves than as indicating the manner in which the volume has been prepared. Inconsequence in spelling is only perplexing to the student. Inconsequence in fact and opinion is a fatal defect in an historical manual, which may have disastrous results to learners who use it. Thus, in Mr. Mullinger's chapter on 'Philip and Mary,' the editors might have noticed that on p. 515 he calls Mary the niece, and on p. 518 the cousin, of Charles V. They might have also pointed out to Dr. Gairdner and Prof. Maitland that if Henry VIII. died on January 27th, 1547, he could not have died again on January 28th. These two learned historians ought to have settled between them at which hour of the night between those two days Mary succeeded. The above are trifling blemishes compared with others, which, however, required only careful supervision to correct. For example, the conscientious pass-man, deeming it of importance, with a view to examinations, to know what language Charles V. used at the Diet of Worms, is told by Dr. Lindsay that Luther's "speech was repeated in Latin for the benefit of the emperor," while six pages further on he is informed by Mr. Pollard that on that celebrated occasion the German envoys had to negotiate "in the Flemish tongue, because Charles could speak neither German nor Latin."

The worst example of the way in which the editors have done their work is perhaps seen in two highly important passages which they have allowed to remain in the volume, though they are in flat contradiction of one another. At the beginning of Dr. Fairbairn's chapter on 'Calvin and the Reformed Church' we read:—

"The navigators who by finding new continents enlarged our notions both of the earth and man, seemed but to add fresh provinces to Rome; but by moving the centre of intellectual gravity from the shores of the Mediterranean to those of the Atlantic, they inflicted on her a fatal wound. Moreover, by the easy acquisition of the wealth which lower races had accumulated, there was begotten in the Latin peoples so fierce and intolerant an avarice that their highest ambitions appeared ignoble in contrast with the magnanimity and the enterprise of the Teutonic nations that became Protestant."

We shall have something to say presently about the whole of this strange sentence. Here we have only to put side by side with its last lines what Mr. Pollard, summing up the results of the Reformation in Germany, says on the same subject:—

"The Reformation began with ideas and ended in force.....No ideas, in religion or politics, could survive unless they were cast in the hard material mould of German territorialism.....Henceforward Germany was but a collection of petty States whose rulers were dominated by mutual jealousies. From the time of Charles V. to that of Frederick the Great, Germany ceased to be an international force; it was rather the arena in which the other nations of Europe fought out their diplomatic and military struggles.....With the

decay of civic life went also the ruin of municipal arts and civilization, and in its stead there was only the mainly formal culture of the petty German Court.....An era of universal lassitude followed; intellectually, morally, and politically, Germany was a desert."

This passage by Mr. Pollard, which we regret not to be able to quote in full, is a masterly summary of the situation which the Reformation left in Germany. But what shall we say of editors who allowed those amazing lines at the close of Dr. Fairbairn's sentence to stand in the same volume? England and Holland alone of "Teutonic nations that became Protestant," showed "magnanimity and enterprise" in the generations succeeding the Reformation; while it is surely odd history to talk about the highest ambitions of the Latin peoples being ignoble at the period in which France produced an unparalleled series of writers who exalted the standard of human thought and aspiration, from Descartes and Pascal to Montesquieu and Voltaire. The fact that Spain and Italy fell into decadence, while the British race started on its career of world conquest at this epoch is no reason for misleading generalizations about Latin and Teutonic peoples. What, too, does Dr. Fairbairn mean by "moving the centre of intellectual gravity from the shores of the Mediterranean to those of the Atlantic"? This puzzle we give up. Neither England nor France can accurately be said to be on the shores of the Atlantic; Portugal and Ireland are the only European countries in that case. Perhaps Dr. Fairbairn has some vague vision of the future of America, which at all events has not been realized three and a half centuries later than the Reformation. Dr. Fairbairn's contribution to the volume, with the exception of a few excellent passages, such as that in which he pays a tribute to the French of Calvin, is of a tone better fitted to the lecture-room of Mansfield College than to the pages of an unsectarian history. His sincere devotion to "the Protestantism of the Protestant religion" seems to exceed his familiarity with the details of his subject. Here and there in his chapter on Calvin he gives one the impression of not having the minute knowledge which one has the right to expect from a specialist. Thus, although Calvin may have acted "in the university for the Picard nation" it is not correct to describe his birthplace as "Noyon, in Picardy," that city being in the Ile-de-France, though part of the Noyonnais did overlap the boundary of Picardy. Again, when Dr. Fairbairn says that Calvin's father "migrated from Pont l'Évêque to Noyon" he does not seem to understand that the former was virtually a faubourg of the latter.

It is in no spirit of hyper-criticism that we make these observations. Had this big volume been written by one pen, inaccuracies would have been excusable. But a collection of monographs which are written by specialists and edited by a learned trio ought to be accurate in all matters of detail, geographical as well as historical. Mr. Tilley in his excellent chapter on the French Reformation shows such a thorough acquaintance with the map of France that he will not mind our pointing out that it is not quite correct to describe Poissy as lying

west of St. Germain. In a point of historical detail he is also mistaken. He says that one of the famous "Placards," in which the Mass was denounced by the French Reformers in 1534, was affixed to the door of the king's bedroom at Amboise, where he was then residing. But this took place at Blois, and is a well-known fact in the chronicles of that city as marking one of the few visits paid by Francis I. to the Château. Mr. Tilley's contribution errs on the side of brevity, and this is perhaps why he devotes barely two lines to the life and death of Étienne Dolet.

Another kind of inaccuracy which would not escape the searching eye of a capable editor is committed more than once by Mr. Pollard, to some of whose pages we accord the highest praise. In dealing with the revolt against clerical domination in the early sixteenth century he says that the result of that movement is that, whereas

"in 1521 clerical ministers ruled the greater part of Europe.....to-day there is not a clerical prime minister in the world, and the temporal States of the Catholic Church have shrunk to the few acres covered by the Vatican."

Now this is a sweeping proposition, likely to mislead young students of history. It is true, in the sense that all the conditions of life in our time are the result of the Renaissance, of which the Reformation was a mighty feature. But clerical ministers ruled in many States of Europe for centuries after the Reformation, not only until the French Revolution, but even a generation later and in the land of that Revolution, during the reactionary epoch of the Holy Alliance. To refer the shrinkage of the Papal States to the great movement of the sixteenth century is to ignore the subsequent history of Europe and the whole movement and march of modern civilization. Mr. Pollard is safest when he remains within the period in which he has specialized. An example of this is seen when he says that

"the motive force which roused the English peasants in 1381 was essentially the same as that which dominated Münster in 1534 and lined the barricades of Paris in 1848."

Of which remarkable statement we will only say that there were two sets of barricades in Paris in 1848, raised for motives "essentially" different—those of February and those of June—and if either of the revolutions engineered by Ledru-Rollin and Barbès resembled the other two movements, its points of similarity ought to have been specified for the information of students, as they are not obvious. Later, in his instructive chapter on Edward VI., Mr. Pollard makes use of an epithet which may cause confusion. He speaks of "the successful Chauvinist policy of the French Government" in 1549. Needless to say, "Chauvinist" is a nineteenth-century neologism, taken from the name Chauvin, given to a character in the popular French caricatures of the Napoleonic wars. To introduce it here spelt with a capital letter, as though it referred to some French faction of the period under treatment, is hardly wise, for the industrious student may have a vague recollection that there was a certain Chauvin connected with the Protestant movement in France. It is true that Étienne Chauvin, the follower of Descartes, was not born until the seven-

teenth century. Again Mr. Laurence, in his interesting chapter entitled 'The Church and Reform,' speaks of Protestantism sinking into "Erastianism" in the days of "Carlo Borromeo." Now this is merely the modern journalistic usage of the term Erastianism.

The tolerance of words like the foregoing leads us to ask whether the editors of such a history ought to have exercised any supervision on the style of its contributors. No doubt it is a delicate task for a college don to correct the prose of his learned collaborators, as though they were undergraduates' compositions, and in such matters taste is various. We are grateful to Prof. Maitland for the vivacity he has put into his pages in a volume of which the prevailing note is heavy. But his sprightliness runs away with him, and he coins epithets with fertile wantonness. Dissatisfied with "Calvinist," he turns it into "Calvinian," and adds to his thesaurus of words "Henrican" (with its substantive "Henricanism") "Knoxian" and "Coxian." He calls poor little Edward VI. "a prig"; he refers to his sister as "an English lady who had just become Queen Elizabeth." "Her hand (it was a pretty hand) shrank, so folk said, from Bonner's lips." Or, again, "He and Cecil had married sisters who were godly ladies of the new sort"; "the Cardinal of Lorraine publicly flirted with Lutheranism"; and "there was one welcome for Mrs. Matthew Parker and another for Madame la Cardinale."

What in the world is a young student to make of the last sentence? A footnote might have explained what the writer had in his mind; but foot-notes do not exist in the volume. On this question we know that we are on controversial ground. Gladstone, according to his recent biographer, declared himself opposed to foot-notes; but, whatever the value of his opinion on that or the thousand other subjects on which he was wont to dogmatize, we consider that judicious and informing foot-notes add one hundred per cent. to the value of an historical work. With their aid pages otherwise heavy can be lightened of ponderous loads without adding to the bulk of the work, as the notes are printed in smaller type, and scores of obscurities, which must exist in the most lucid text, can be cleared up for the benefit of the studious reader. We had noted at least twenty passages which might thus with advantage have been illumined for the industrious candidate for honours in modern history; but space forbids our enumerating them.

In conclusion, we must call attention to what the editors have done, or left undone, in the 139 pages at the close of the volume, which include bibliographies, chronological table, and index. We may say at once that the bibliographies are fairly comprehensive. We could add the names of a good many works which have not been noticed; but if the editors had seen that the rest of this section was as well done as this, there would have been no great cause for complaint. But when we add that the bibliographies occupy 110 of these 139 pages, it will be gathered that not much space has been left for chronological tables and for

index. The *Athenæum* has, we may say, had some influence in improving the art of indexing of late years. But that influence has evidently not reached Cambridge, for to this work, for which an index, both scientific and comprehensive, is essential, is added an alphabetical table which would be inadequate in a volume of anecdotal biography. We could fill a dozen columns with omissions of proper names, to say nothing of there being no attempt to make a classified index of subjects. Pages of the volume relate to events in Alsace, but there is no mention of Alsace, Elsass, or Alsatia in the index. The names of many important persons mentioned in the text are likewise omitted—for example, those of Torquemada and of Quadra, Bishop of Aquila, who is constantly referred to in Dr. Maitland's chapter (the other Aquila, Luther's coadjutor, seems to have escaped all mention in the volume). There is only one reference to Erasmus, and one to Celibacy of the Clergy. The various members of the Noailles family who are spoken of in the text are hopelessly mixed up in the index. Adequate references to incidents in the English Reformation might have been made by a capable assistant, but they are as imperfect as the rest. The Sarum Use is entirely omitted, and while Trinity House is given a reference, other places mentioned in the volume where events of greater importance took place are left out, such as Hatfield, Panshanger, the Tower of London, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and Smithfield. Such work is not creditable to a great university, while it goes far to spoil a great scheme.

The Mimes of Herodas. Edited, with Introduction, Critical Notes, Commentary, and Excursus, by J. Arbutnot Nairn. Together with Facsimiles of the recently discovered Fragments, and other Illustrations. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

SINCE the fortunate discovery of the papyrus and its publication by Dr. Kenyon in 1891, together with the hasty effort of Dr. Rutherford, a number of editions of varying merit have appeared on the Continent. In this country, however, we have waited long for a complete commentary. This is somewhat surprising, if we consider the large amount of work done by English scholars upon the text, which was published for the most part in the *Classical Review*; but perhaps it may be due to the early announcement of an edition which has not yet appeared, by one of them, not the least acute of the critics. It is well that Mr. Nairn has not been deterred by this announcement, but has stepped into the breach himself. If the one book, however, has been delayed too long, Mr. Nairn has done his work too fast. We gather from his preface that this edition was compiled in one year. This is certainly a *tour de force* which shows great cleverness, but it has its drawbacks. Of course, the feat was easier in the case of Herodas, because the attention of the whole world of scholars had been turned upon it, and their combined knowledge was enough to ransack the stores of antiquity. On the critical side, therefore, Mr. Nairn had little to do but to select, and he has done his work generally,

but not always, with judgment. After Dr. Kenyon he follows chiefly Headlam, Blass, and Bücheler, with occasional reference to Paton, Hicks, Ellis, Meister, and others; Crusius's restorations are sometimes cited, but his judgment is not to be trusted. Of all the scholars who have worked on the text Mr. Headlam throws most light on its problems. With regard to the explanatory notes the case is different. Here Mr. Nairn has had less material to go upon, and his notes are both incomplete and frequently inaccurate.

In a long introduction Mr. Nairn deals with the historical and literary questions connected with his author, and this part of his work is in general well compiled. He adopts the spelling 'Ἡρώδας', convinced by the arguments of Meister: the iota, which of course was written by the Greeks adscript ('Ἡρώδας'), is supposed to have given rise by a mistake to the spelling Herodas. This is possible, although the latter has analogies in Boeotian names, such as Epameinondas. Herodas, in a fragment found in this book, avows his debt to Hipponax as a model, in metre at least, and it is possible, as Mr. Nairn thinks, that he echoes his language or his subjects sometimes. On the other hand, Mr. Nairn is far too ready to see borrowing in the text. When authors such as Hipponax, Aristophanes, Herodas, and Theocritus deal with similar subjects, all drawing their themes from everyday life, and to a great extent basing their language upon its proverbs and colloquialisms, it is inevitable that there should be close resemblances. But Mr. Nairn is not content to cite parallels; he is generally inclined to believe that one author has borrowed from another. He prints, for example, a long list of phrases from Aristophanes, with parallels in Herodas, and draws the following inference from them: "This array of passages proves that Herodas had a very intimate knowledge of Aristophanes." Examples are: ἀμέλει, ἡ λιμός, λῆς, ἐκ ποδῶν κρέματο, κοχῶνα, ζεύγος ἐμβαδῶν, βλαντία, μηλολόνη, τίς τὴν θύραν, τὸ δάνα, ἐν τῷ κίβη ("crasis almost unparalleled, except in Herodas"), and many others of the same type. Nearly all these are obviously the natural words and phrases to use, whoever were the writers. If two authors say "a pair of shoes," why should one have borrowed from the other? The list proves nothing to Mr. Nairn's purpose. A similar comparison is made with Callimachus and Theocritus, where, amongst other things, the proverb μὴς ἐν πίσσῃ is taken as evidence of borrowing. The comparison of the treatment of Theocritus xv. and Herodas i. is more plausible. The notes show the same spirit. Thus, Petronius is said to have reminiscences of Herodas in the expressions *nemo non peccat, homines sumus* (Herod. 5, 27, ἀνθρώπος εἰμι, ἡμαρτον), and *homo inter homines sum* (Herod. 5, 15, ἡ σε θεῖρα ἐν ἀνθρώποις). The introduction also treats of the mime as a literary form, and its writers, the text, bibliography, and grammar. The account of the text is based on Dr. Kenyon's. The section on grammar is careful and thorough.

Turning again to the notes, we find them very often inadequate. What Mr. Nairn gives in the way of illustration is nearly always good; but it is not enough, and a

longer incubation would have provided him with much more material. We may take in succession some passages which require additions.

I. 5. Female names in -ιον should be quoted from inscriptions.

I. 16. Compare 'In Memoriam': "Somewhere.....the shadow sits and waits for me."

I. 53. ἄνδρας Πίσση (ἐνίκα) should be illustrated from agonistic inscriptions.

III. 3. κατ' ὄμω is the regular phrase for "hoisting." Compare the late Latin *catomulevatio*, which is fully explained in the 'Annual of the British School at Rome,' i. 47. See the illustration opposite p. 40 of 'Herodas.'

III. 16. Compare Homer's 'Selloi' ἀνιπτόποδες χαμαιεῖναι.

IV. requires a further discussion of Æsculapius and his family; several points where the tradition differs are alluded to. Valuable illustrations are to be had in the inscriptions and remains at Epidaurus and Athens. These may be found in vol. ii. of the 'C.I.A.' and elsewhere.

IV. 3. ἐτίκτε is illustrated not only by νίκη, ἐνίκα, but also by the common potters' inscription ἐποίη. A glance at Klein's book would show that the idiom was not first found in the time of Alexander, as Mr. Nairn says, following Liddell and Scott.

IV. 11, 16. ἔλωε, ἔγγρα should also be illustrated from inscriptions.

IV. 19. The Corinthian πίνακες were mostly concerned with commerce or athletic and other contests; none of these has "a picture of the diseased limb." Models of diseased limbs are common enough, but hardly earlier than the third century.

IV. 20. ἀγαλμα meant any ornament of the sanctuary, and though at this time it was generally applied to a divine statue, it was not always so.

IV. 80. λῶιον is part of the formula of the inscriptions of the oracle of Dodona.

IV. 94. λῶ, in its dialectic forms, needs a note.

V. 12. χώρα may be "town"; it is the term applied now to the chief town of Cos (not a proper name, as Mr. Nairn seems to think, p. xviii).

VI. 59. αὐτο; ep. αὐτὸ μὲλωμεν, the joke in Arist., Knights, 26.

VI. 80. εἶναι needs a note.

VII. 58. The synizesis in βλαντία, pronounced as a dissyllable, is very interesting as one of the earliest examples of a change which has taken place in modern Greek: -ia has become -iá—i.e., -yá.

VII. 95. Compare ἡ πᾶσα βλάβη, Soph., El. 300.

A few corrections may be added: In i. 11 οὐδὲ covers the sentence, which is really, not "virtually," negative; i. 54 perhaps means he is "rich without stirring a finger"; ii. 43, the hiatus in οὐ εἶπη is not illustrated by a stereotyped phrase like εὐ εἶπη; iii. 7, the article is run into the following vowel by crasis, not "elided"; iii. 88, strong evidence would be necessary to convince us that δὲς ᾗ is Greek; vii. 102, δαπέκωδς is not illustrated by ζήτρεον, when a vowel follows; it is unparalleled; and what, may we ask, are "lights-of-love" (p. 12)? Finally, the numbers of the pieces ought to stand with their titles at the head of the page; it is troublesome to find references.

We do not wish to leave the impression that there are only faults in the book. It will be seen from our list that it might be better, but we are glad to assure our readers that they will find it useful and interesting. The illustrations, from vases, sculptures, and coins, are well selected and well reproduced.

Une Ville d'Eaux Anglaise au XVIII. Siècle: la Société Élegante et Littéraire à Bath sous la Reine Anne et sous les Georges.
Par A. Barbeau. (Paris, Picard & Fils.)

PROF. BARBEAU deserves congratulation for writing about England with the skill and kindliness which Taine was the first among his countrymen to display, and which others have also shown since he wrote, his nephew, M. Chevrillon, being conspicuous among them, and M. Jusserand meriting equally high praise. Bath is one of the most interesting among English cities; but few others are more puzzling to the historian. Its history is as difficult to understand and explain as that of modern heroines, whose only attraction is that they have had a past, and who do not seem to have been any the better for it. The past of Bath, so far as historians are concerned, has done harm to its present. Serious men have wasted their energy and time in describing, with wearying minuteness of detail, how Bladud, the son of Hudibras and father of King Lear, discovered the healing springs of mineral water which have made Bath renowned for two thousand years. None of these retailers of a fantastic story may have heard of a story of an identical kind which is told of the thermal springs at Teplitz in Bohemia, and of Gastein in Tyrol, the only difference being that at Teplitz, as at Bath, thirsty or inquisitive pigs were the discoverers, while at Gastein a wounded stag showed the onlookers how to get well by lying in warm mineral water.

Prof. Barbeau has made short work of the Bladud legend, and he has occupied himself far more usefully in setting forth the facts about life at Bath during the days of its glory. While treating fables with righteous contempt, he gives full place and effect to authentic facts, beginning from the days when Britain was a Roman province. He is impressed, like all others who have given due attention to the subject, with the importance of Bath when the gods of old Rome were worshipped in the Temple of Minerva, when the villas inhabited by wealthy Romans were as fine and as large as any in Italy, when the bathing was on so vast a scale that a thousand people could be accommodated at the same time, the baths themselves covering seven acres of land. As in Pompeii so in Bath now; nearly two-thirds of the Roman remains are still underground. Happily, enough has been laid bare of recent years to enable one to admire and wonder, to admire the beauties of the baths and to wonder that so many details which one thought were purely modern should be representative of what was commonly done three centuries after the Christian era began.

The elaborate notes provided by M. Barbeau indicate, even better than the text,

how thoroughly he has examined his authorities. In this he is the equal of Gibbon. He does full justice to his predecessors, among whom Warner is the oldest and Prof. Earle the latest and best. His advantage over the historians of Bath is marked. Most of them have laboured to tell the story of the city from the days when it was almost a swamp to those when its buildings were unrivalled. By confining his narrative to the eighteenth century, M. Barbeau is able to give an interesting picture, which he draws with consummate skill, of the palmy days of Bath. During that century it was to England what Monte Carlo is to the world now. It was the centre of rascaldom and fashion. A small number of the visitors went for their health's sake, and often returned home happy in being able to enjoy life again; a greater number went to enjoy themselves, and sometimes succeeded. Another, and not an unimportant section of the visitors was composed of persons like the heroes and heroines of Jane Austen and like Jane Austen herself, who found the city of Bath a very pleasant place in which to live, either for change of air and scene, or else because life could be prolonged and enjoyed there more fully than elsewhere.

To an English reader the ample and illustrative foot-notes are as informing as the text can be to any of Prof. Barbeau's countrymen. Nothing of value is overlooked, and much is brought into prominence by him which a well-read English writer might disregard or overlook. A case in point is Defoe's 'Moll Flanders,' which is as pure a work of fiction as 'Gulliver's Travels,' but has that air of verisimilitude which makes Defoe's most extravagant inventions appear to be transcripts of actual experience. Prof. Barbeau is too sound a critic to accept the words of Moll Flanders as those of truth and soberness, and he justly remarks that they refer to a state of things at Bath many years before that which existed in Defoe's time.

Another instance of Prof. Barbeau's intimate acquaintance with his subject is displayed in his shrewd remarks on the Bath stage. He points out, what some of our own writers have forgotten, that the stage in Bath once had an importance far greater than it has enjoyed in recent years, and that it was second in this country to that of London alone. During the eighteenth century the actor or actress who was a favourite in Bath was certain of an engagement in London, and had then the chance of becoming renowned. Among actresses it suffices to mention Mrs. Siddons, while the names of Henderson, Macready, and Kean are as noteworthy among actors. Prof. Barbeau justly says that in the days when Bath was most famous and frequented its stage was a training school for dramatic artists as well as one on which trained performers won fresh laurels.

The admirable account of Beau Nash's life and doings is one of the things for which Prof. Barbeau deserves especial credit. It is not easy to write about Nash without exaggerating his merits and his faults. He had a large stock of both, and it is easy to depict him both as a rascal and a philanthropist; as the gamester, the partner

in a gaming-house; as the succourer of the distressed and the founder of a hospital. But Prof. Barbeau does well in setting forth the good side of his character. He was an English compound of Lazarillo de Tormes, Gil Blas, and Casanova. An Oxford undergraduate, he was compelled to leave the University without taking his degree. He obtained a commission in the army, which he sold, and he entered the Temple only to distinguish himself, and he left it after distinguishing himself, in some theatricals. He then devoted himself to gaming as a livelihood. Visiting Bath, after Queen Anne had paid it a visit, and when Webster, the Master of the Ceremonies had died, he was chosen to succeed Webster, and he organized amusements at Bath with great skill and success; made himself a man of mark; enjoyed a large income; and made life there more attractive for visitors than it had been during the many centuries of its fame as a health resort. When he died at an advanced age, no one could fill his place, no one had a power and a popularity equal to his. Some of M. Barbeau's most interesting pages contain accounts of the intrigues and squabbles which were due to the difficulty of finding a man who was competent to occupy the post which Nash had occupied. If his work had been brought down to the present day he would have recorded how the office of the Master of the Ceremonies has been revived and filled by Major Simpson, a popular mayor who has made for himself an honoured name in the army.

Chapter vii., which treats of those who have written about Bath, exemplifies the patient and minute industry of Prof. Barbeau, and furnishes excellent reading. Nothing worthy of notice or reproduction which dealt with Bath during the eighteenth century appears to have been overlooked by him. He does not content himself with references to the writings of Smollett, the inimitable Jane Austen, and Dickens, to name but a few out of the many with which readers are familiar and which writers delight to quote; but he also gives a note from Landor's 'Pericles and Sophocles,' which is far from hackneyed:—

"In London with St. Paul's and St. Stephen's before us, in Bath with Queen's Square, the Crescent and the Circus (which last nothing in Rome or in the World is equal to), we build cottages like castles and palaces like cottages."

There are a few slips in the book; but they are trivial, and will doubtless be corrected in a second edition. It shows thoroughness and accuracy, combined with admirable skill in exposition. Perhaps we cannot pay the writer a higher compliment than to express our sincere regret that Taine did not live to read his book.

The Episcopal Registers of Exeter.—Thomas de Brantyngham. By Rev. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph, M.A. Part I. (Bell & Sons.)

ONCE again has Mr. Hingeston-Randolph given evidence of careful and painstaking research, and shown his skill as a transcriber in the production of yet another

volume of the episcopal registers of the diocese of Exeter. Bishop Brantyngham ruled over the western diocese from 1370 to 1394; and these 600 pages, which only form the first part of the record of the official life of the see, are not only invaluable to those who appreciate correct renderings of the local tale of the parishes of Devon and Cornwall, but also form a genuine contributory rill to the stream of our general history. Early episcopal registers, particularly of the fourteenth century, usually throw not a little light on national events by their record of the occasions when special prayers were ordered to be used throughout the diocese. The parish priest of pre-Reformation days was frequently called upon by his diocesan to use spiritual intercession for the affairs of State. There were three ways in which a bishop took action in that direction. The most usual course was for the bishop to give the necessary orders through his archdeacons on receipt of a privy seal to that effect direct from the Crown; now and again an injunction reached the priest from the Archbishop, coming through the Bishop of London as Dean of the Southern province; and thirdly, the Bishop had the power, occasionally exercised, of enjoining such prayers *ipso motu* on his own clergy.

The disasters which the English experienced between 1370 and 1375 in the French war resulted in the issue of many orders for masses, litanies, and devout prayers for peace, or in favour of particular expeditions undertaken by the king or his sons. The unusually elaborate Winchester registers of William of Wykeham show that that prelate issued six full directions to his clergy during that period. We have noticed four in this volume of Bishop Brantyngham's acts. On June 23rd, 1372, the English fleet was destroyed in the road of Rochelle. On August 11th the king issued a long writ to the prelates, enjoining them to direct their clergy and the faithful generally to resort to masses, sermons, processions, fastings, vigils, almsgiving, and other public and private prayers to gain the Divine assistance for his kingdom and for the whole Church of England. In this writ a summary of the international relationships between England and France is given, beginning with the capture of the French king in 1356. The Bishop of Exeter forwarded this writ to the dean and the archdeacons and to the officials-peculiar of Devon and Cornwall on August 29th. Early in May, 1373, Bishop Brantyngham directed that all the faithful within his jurisdiction should resort to earnest prayer and join in devout processions on Wednesdays and Fridays on behalf of the expedition of John of Gaunt then about to set sail for France. The Duke is therein termed King of Castile and Leon. In the bishop's register for 1374 a yet more elaborate injunction for prayer, dated at Chudleigh on September 9th, addressed to the Archdeacon of Cornwall, and entitled 'Littere Processionis,' is enrolled. The bishop, after reciting the brief royal letter asking for prayers for the prosperity and tranquillity of the kingdom, dated August 20th, proceeded to order that the *Mass Salus Populi*, with suitable prayers, was to be

celebrated in every church on Wednesday and Friday, preceded by a procession throughout the locality, chanting the accustomed litany, in order that the *rabies Frangigeni furoris* against the kingdom and people of England might be abated. To those who heard these masses, followed the processions, and said an "Our Father" and a "Hail Mary" with pious intention, forty days' indulgence was promised. In May, 1375, as the disasters in France grew in intensity, Bishop Brantyngham issued an order for prayers for the king and the whole realm, and especially for the successful result of an expedition then being planned under the king's sons, Edmund and John.

Special prayers were ordered for the guidance and protection of Richard II. on his accession in July, 1377, but we do not notice any entry of this in the Exeter registers. On October 22nd, 1380, Bishop Brantyngham sent orders from London to his clergy to have special prayers for the peace of the Church, for the good estate of the king and his kingdom, and particularly for the Divine blessing on the Earl of Buckingham and his army, which was then across the seas.

The earlier action taken against the Lollards comes under this episcopate. Thomas of Exeter was one of the ten bishops present at the council held at Blackfriars on May 18th, 1382, when ten of Wycliffe's statements were pronounced heretical, and fourteen others erroneous. The formal condemnation of these views was drawn up by the archbishop, and issued to the province on May 30th. This register shows that the mandate was received by the Bishop of London on June 3rd, and that he sent a copy of it to the Bishop of Exeter on June 5th, in whose account-book it is set forth at length. The power granted by letters patent of the king for the suppression of Lollardism, dated June 26th, is also subsequently set forth. In the following August Archbishop Courtenay's specific denunciation of the heresies of Nicholas Hereford and Philip Repingdon, together with their excommunication, was published and enrolled in this diocese. There are also two documents of this year entered with regard to the interesting case of Lawrence Bedeman, *alias* Stephen, which immediately affected this diocese; but both lack a precise date. Bedeman, a native of Cornwall, where he had much influence, was elected Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1372, and Rector of the College in 1379-80. In conjunction with Hereford and Ashton (who is not named in this register), Bedeman was one of the chief Oxford leaders of the movement. He was summoned by the Bishop to appear before him at his manor of Clyst in the middle of September to answer for his heresies. Bedeman, however, made full recantation, and abjured all the heresies and errors with which he had been charged, and on October 18th the Archbishop restored him to his academical rights. He was granted full absolution and discharge by Bishop Brantyngham, who was one of his judges when formally examined. The document is undated, but a similar discharge from Bishop Wykeham is dated October 22nd. Fox, the martyrologist, blunders in stating that Bedeman "suffered a most

cruel death." Contrariwise, he fully regained the favour of his ecclesiastical superiors; he became rector of Lifton, Devon, and was licensed by Bishop Stafford in 1410 to be a penitentiary of the diocese, and to preach in either Latin or English. Every one of the suspended Oxford Lollards recanted; of the two others mentioned in this register, Repingdon became Bishop of Lincoln and a cardinal, and Hereford ended his days as a Carthusian monk.

There are various records of episcopal visitations of the religious houses of the diocese in these years, but only in one instance is there complaint of any irregularity, namely, in the case of the nuns of Polsloe Priory, who are charged with much laxness of discipline. The indulgences granted by Thomas of Brantyngham are not so frequent as those of some other prelates of this period. In three instances they were granted for those coming to the aid of the hospitals for lepers at the respective towns of Honiton, Tavistock, and Totnes. The most interesting example is one of forty days, granted in October, 1380, to all who lent a helping hand in the redemption of Henry Chyvalier, Robert Blake, and three other mariners who had been captured by certain hostile French pirates. The indulgence was to hold good till the following feast of the Purification.

In addition, the institution to benefices, the licensing of oratories, and such usual matters as the appointment of confessors, and a variety of subjects of more particular interest are here recorded. Among them may be mentioned procurations of the Cardinal Nuncios, manumission for boy orders, the forging of papal, royal, and other letters, the observance of the Feast of St. Anne and the Vigil of the Nativity of the Birth, the restitution of abstracted muniments, the fraudulent collecting of alms, and the grammar school at Crediton. Brantyngham's registers are, beyond doubt, exceptionally valuable among our old episcopal act-books.

The transcripts and abstracts have been evidently done with particular care; the only mistakes we detect are trifling printer's slips, such as "Lamhethe" for Lambethe.

NEW NOVELS.

A Bachelor in Arcady. By Halliwell Sutcliffe. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE happy bachelor who tells this story speaks of the "sheaf of personalities" which he is in the habit of writing about Nature, and the phrase is an apt description of a sketch of the simple details of country life, with bright and suggestive gossip about birds, animals, and flowers. Some of the other characters in the story are attractive enough. Cathy, for whom the happy bachelor eventually becomes the happier Benedick, is a charming example of girlish vivacity. Tom Lad, the bachelor's man of all work, is drawn with many a humorous touch, and his overbearing but good-hearted wife, whose sharp tongue tends to deepen his affection for the things that are dumb, is another lifelike creation—perhaps a little too lifelike, for she grows rather tiresome when she carries on the scene. They are all, however, of far

less consequence than their surroundings. The real charm of the book lies in its observant study of Nature, its pervading spirit of restfulness, its manly joy in manual work, its refreshing plea—if that be a fitting word for a book that seems to have been written with no purpose but to please—for the simpler ways of life. Only one kind of dissatisfaction is 'A Bachelor in Arcady' likely to create, and that is the dissatisfaction of the town reader with his lot.

Cherry. By Booth Tarkington. (Harper & Brothers.)

MR. TARKINGTON writes in high spirits and in a vein of waggish farce, and he is to be congratulated on his success in the face of the necessity which has compelled him to put his story into the form of a semi-historical romance. The meat of the American novel-reader of the present day happens to be the poison of the English reviewer, and allowances must be made for differences of taste; but one cannot help feeling that Mr. Tarkington would have been really delightful if he had been free to put his story into modern dress. His sly humour and his good spirits are, we think, cramped in the garb of 1762, and the humour of to-day forced into the seeming humour of a century and a half ago loses something of its bouquet. Still Mr. Tarkington knows his readers, and it is to be hoped sincerely that they will be as grateful as they ought to be. The narrator tells his unfortunate love story with the unconscious satisfaction of the prig feeling certain of his success with the heartless Sylvia, who is laughing at him all along, and using him for the purposes of advance with her other young man. The adventure which brings the affair to an end is an excellent bit of fun, well contrived, and told with great vivacity and with just enough art to make the reader feel a dash of sympathy for the dupe.

Hearts are Trumps. By Sarah Tytler. (Long.)

IT IS to be feared that this book will not add to Sarah Tytler's reputation as a story-teller. It shows more good feeling than true artistry. The writing is undistinguished unless we may say it is distinguished by lapses not to be admired. The author, as well as her characters, drops into slang apparently unawares, and her quotations are not always correct. The story, especially in view of some of the situations in it, should be more interesting than it is. It is no doubt the fault of the treatment that the whole performance is rather tiresome and dragging. As the author has done, and will probably again do, sounder work, more need not be said.

The Duke's Jest. By L. A. Talbot. (Harper & Brothers.)

'THE DUKE'S JEST' is conceived more in the vein of comedy than in any other spirit. Perhaps the fitting manner is not always perfectly sustained, but an air of piquant freshness is present most of the time. It is an odd little story, not on common and everyday lines. Something in the central

situation and the treatment of it might have appealed to Stevenson. Indeed, though the story lacks his brilliance, there is, perhaps, just a hint of him here and there. Adventures are to the adventurous, and the curious and incredible one which overtakes a young English girl who fares forth into an unknown country (on a bicycle) is well imagined and not badly told. The scene of it is "somewhere" in the Carpathians, to put it indefinitely. Now one has always felt that the Carpathians are fitting ground for romance, and here is a romantic drama set into modern life. The Prince and the Duke (of respective townships among the wild hills) are enemies. One is a good man and true; the other, not to put too fine a point on it, is vile. To them, an unexpected force, comes the young girl, the saviour of the one, the defier of the other. The reader might do worse than find out how these events and others come about.

The Heart of the Vicar. By Hugh Tuite. (Long.)

THIS is not an attractive story, in manner or in matter either. The conversation of the people depicted in it, especially what passes for repartee, reminds one of nothing so much as reports of "proceedings" in law or police courts. Readers who enjoy facetiousness of a kind may pasture here to their heart's content, but not others. Assaults and battery, scratched faces, boxed ears, and opprobrious language abound. But it is the jokes and the love-making that succeed in producing an atmosphere of constant vulgarity and rowdiness. The people introduced have manners, customs, and conversation that would surprise rather than please in ordinary society. Yet some of them are supposed to move in high enough circles. The cockney servant, with her cockney humour, or what stands for such, seems to us neither possible nor amusing.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

Swahili - English Dictionary. By A. C. Madan. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Since Krapf's standard work (published in 1882) has been out of print there has actually been no Swahili-English dictionary worth mentioning in existence, and students unable to obtain either Büttner's German (1890) or Père Sacleux's French (1891) dictionary of that language, had perforce to be content with the list of words in the late Bishop Steere's 'Handbook.' This, be it said, is exceedingly useful—more so than many attempts of a far more ambitious character; and it is in no spirit of ingratitude to it that we rejoice to find Mr. Madan following up his English-Swahili volume of 1894 with its appropriate complement. The closing sentences of the preface will convey to every one who reads with understanding the assurance that he has before him a competent and conscientious piece of work:—

"Every one who has experience of Zanzibar will find words which seem wrongly inserted or omitted. The prefaces of Johnson and Murray catalogue the difficulties which beset more or less the making of even a small dictionary of any language. The lexicographer is no doubt rightly defined as a drudge, but perhaps doubtfully as a harmless drudge. The present editor knows the Swahili of Zanzibar well enough to know that he does not know it well. But his work may (it is to be hoped) help others to know it as well—and better."

Mr. Madan does not attempt to deal with anything more than "the dialect commonly

spoken at Zanzibar." The standard Swahili lexicon has yet to be produced. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Madan that a new edition of Krapf's work would be "analogous to re-writing Schliemann's Troy or Livingstone's Journals." It is a classic as it stands, though no doubt open to revision in some points. But we venture to hope that the larger work, when it does appear, will take the Mombasa and other mainland dialects into account as much as that of Zanzibar itself, if not more. The latter, in addition to the Arabic element incorporated by the language generally, must have been affected by Indian, and in a less degree by European influences, though, no doubt, as Mr. Madan says, it "has hitherto been the best-known and most widely useful form of Swahili." His further statement that "Swahili is still by far the most important member of the Bantu family of languages" will scarcely pass unchallenged, at least, not without important qualifications. It is true that, owing to the great extent of country over which it has been carried by the coastmen's trading caravans, not to mention the employment of Zanzibaris by the Congo State, it is available as a means of communication right across the continent of Africa. It is also, perhaps, true that the Arabic elements it has assimilated have made it more suitable for literary purposes, as it undoubtedly is that the only approach to a Bantu native literature is to be found in Swahili. But the accident of its being the first member of its family to attract much attention from comparative philologists has given it a prominence which it certainly does not deserve as a typical Bantu language. Not only does its vocabulary consist largely of Arabic words, which, after all, is a minor matter, but also it has lost many of its distinctive grammatical features, and had we no acquaintance with cognate idioms, its structure would present various insoluble puzzles. Mr. Madan himself admits, a little further on, that

"the Arabic element is so large and penetrating as seriously to diminish the value of the Swahili dialect for purposes of comparison with other dialects of Bantu, simply from the displacement of Bantu roots elsewhere general."

Examples of this are *damu* for *omusai*, *mwazi*, *igazi*, *magatsi*, *ngati*, &c.; *ada* (or Hindi *desturi*) for *umkuba*, *mwambo*, &c. (perhaps the analogue to the latter was dropped on account of its similarity to *mambo*, "affairs"); *samaki* for *nsomba*, *nchomba*, *somba*, &c., and others. In most cases, however, a Swahili synonym exists side by side with the Arabic word, and in some, of course, the latter is rendered necessary by some object or idea for which there is no indigenous expression. A good illustration of the latter case is the use of the word *ramli* in connexion with the method of divination by sand imported by the Arabs (*kupiga ramli*), while for all ordinary purposes the Bantu *mchanga* is employed. Mr. Madan has marked with an asterisk all words of non-Bantu origin, and in most cases gives their derivation. This, as might be expected, is usually Arabic, but sometimes Hindostani, and in a few cases English, French, or Portuguese. The last-named language is usually suggested with a query, and, in fact, we should be inclined to doubt whether *bucta*, "a box," should be attributed to this source (the derivation from *boite* seems much more probable), as we do not think that *boceta* would be likely to take this form, and, as a matter of fact, we fancy that the word in common use is *caixa*. We have noticed one or two words which surely should not have been marked as Arabic. *Jaa*, "a rubbish-heap, dung-hill," is the Nyanja *dzala*, "an ash-heap" (Scott's 'Cyclopaedic Dictionary,' s.v.); the letter-changes, *dz = j*, and *l* dropped between two vowels (as in *paa*, *Muungu*, *kuu*) are perfectly regular. The

preceding word *jaa*, "become full of" (which is not asterisked), corresponds to a Nyanja verb *dzala* of the same meaning. *Simba*, "a lion," in view of the Yao *li-simba*, and Nyanwezi *i-simba*, we should be inclined to take for a Bantu word; we also find *Simba* in Nyanja, meaning a kind of bush-eat. Mr. Madan marks as non-Bantu *boko*, "a hippopotamus" (the diminutive, *kiboko*, is more commonly used), but gives no derivation. We should be glad of some further light on the origin of this word. It cannot be connected with *imvubu*, *mvu*, *nguvu*; but it is no further removal from these than the Yao *ndomondo*, which we have every reason to reckon as Bantu. On the other hand, it seems likely that the Nyanja *mfulu*, "a freeman," and its derivative *ufulu*, "freedom," which have the look of Bantu words, are the Arabic-Swahili *huru*. We have noticed one or two printers' errors (almost unavoidable in a work of this kind, even coming from the Clarendon Press), as *largu* for *langu* (p. 28, s.v. *bindo*); and the proof-reader has overlooked the absence of asterisks before a few of the words from foreign sources, while derivatives of such words—e.g., *mbangi* from **bangi*, *uhuru* from **huru*, are sometimes asterisked and sometimes not. These minor blemishes, however, cannot affect the value and usefulness of the work, which we hope will take a permanent place in the outfit of the African philologist.

An Introductory Handbook to the Language of the Bemba People (Auwemba). By W. G. R. (London Missionary Society).—The Babemba "now inhabit a district about 18,000 square miles in extent, lying between Lakes Bangweulu, Mweru, and Tanganyika on one side, and the Anglo-German boundary and Senega country on the other,"

but they seem originally to have come from the Luba country, in the west or north-west. The most powerful of their chiefs is the one visited by Livingstone in 1867, and called by him and previous travellers "Cazembe" (see 'Missionary Travels,' pp. 265, 477, &c.; 'Last Journals,' vol. i. pp. 245-50, &c.; R. F. Burton, 'The Lands of Cazembe'). The Bemba language is considered by Father Torrend ('Comparative Grammar of South African Bantu Languages,' p. 15) to "form one language" with Tonga, Subia, and Bisa. The materials at his disposal seem, however, to have been limited to the vocabulary in Last's 'Polyglotta Africana Orientalis' (pp. 131-4), an avowedly incomplete and tentative work. This vocabulary is not only insufficient for any thorough comparison, but also on examination proves to be incorrect in several particulars, which is scarcely to be wondered at when we find that the words were obtained

"from a slave woman named Mwari, who had been taken captive in her own country by the slave-hunting Lima people.....[and] had passed through the hands of several owners."

A fuller acquaintance with the Babemba enables the author of the work before us to state that—

"Their language belongs to the middle section of the great Bantu family of languages, and bears relationship to the older languages of the great Central Plateau, to the west of Lake Nyasa, being more closely related to Luba, Bisa, Lunda, and (Zambesi) Tonga than to Mambwe, Nyanja, or Swahili."

The historical information given in the introduction, and including a great deal of traditional matter collected from the people themselves by Mr. R. Young, the Native Commissioner for their district, will be found extremely interesting.

An adequate notice of this, the first serious and systematic attempt to deal with the language (if we except a small grammar published in French by the White Fathers), would require a long article. We must confine ourselves to dealing with a few points.

The question of spelling a new language is

always a vexed one. It sounds very simple to say one should write it phonetically—i.e., "all the vowels sounded as in Italian, and all the consonants exactly as written in English"—or that one should follow Lepsius's alphabet. But the former course may present the difficulty of sounds for which no signs exist in English, and the latter, with its numerous diacritical marks, is always a nuisance in practice, doubly so when teaching native children to read and write, or printing books at a distant station with none but ordinary founts of type. From a scientific point of view, no doubt, each sound ought to have its own character, and such combinations as *sh*, *tsh*, *ch*, should be avoided, yet the roughly phonetic system above indicated has worked fairly well in Zulu, and has now become too firmly fixed, by means of a growing vernacular literature of fifty years' standing, to be easily dislodged. "W. G. R." has adopted *c* to represent the sound of *ch* (*tsh*), and *x* with its Portuguese value of *sh*. This plan is a good one as far as the language itself is concerned, these letters not being otherwise required; and moreover they are used in a similar way in several other languages recently reduced to writing. But in any study of comparative linguistics extensive enough to include Zulu and Xosa, this spelling is apt to be confusing, since *c*, *q*, and *x* are used in those languages to denote the three clicks. It seems hopeless at this time of day to enforce uniformity of spelling in all books printed in the Bantu vernaculars; indeed, we think it never could have been possible save at the cost of a very cumbersome alphabet and much extra labour for both teachers and taught. But it is not too much to insist on uniformity of spelling according to Lepsius's system, when the languages are treated from a scientific point of view; and this principle is, in fact, adhered to by the President of the African Society.

We are not quite sure that we understand the note on *b* in Bemba, and, unfortunately, the point is one which it is impossible to decide without having heard the sound from natives.

"4. *b* has a very peculiar sound, something like *bh* in Clubhouse. It is best pronounced by putting the mouth into the position for saying *b*, and with it still in the same position, saying *v*."

("Note from 'Nuttall's Standard Dictionary.'—In Spanish, *b*, when it occurs between two vowels, has a sound resembling that of *v*, with this difference—*v* is pronounced with the upper teeth placed against the under lip, while the sound of the Spanish *b* is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact). The Bemba and Spanish *b* are alike."

B aspirated is one sound; it is called by some "explosive *b*," and exists in Zulu. (It is noteworthy that Zulus seem to give this sound to the *b* in many English words, as "bed," which they write, in its naturalized form, as *um-bhede*.) The Spanish *b*, unless we are very much mistaken, is a totally different sound: the one represented in Herr Meinhof's 'Lautlehre der Bantusprachen' (pp. 2, 6, 10, &c.), by *v* underscored. Probably this is the sound meant by the Rev. D. C. Scott ('Cyclopedic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language,' p. 661), though, by a curious slip, the definition given is that of our ordinary *v* in *vine*. "There is another letter between *v* and *w*, formed by the teeth and lower lip." (Query, both lips?)

A noteworthy phenomenon in Bemba is the absence of the sonant consonants. *B*, as we have seen, does not stand for the sonant labial mute, but for a totally different sound; *d* and *g* are only found in combination with *n*, as in the words *umu-nganga* and *umu-ndu*. *J*, too, is only found nasalized (combined with *n*); *v* and *z* are absent. The note on *g* is not to our mind quite clear:—

"10. *g* only occurs in combination with *n*. This usually has the same sound, as in *Sing*. In some mouths, however, if followed by *e* or *i*, the sound approaches that of *ng*, in *Singe*."

This would seem, on the face of it, to mean that when the sound does not approach that of *ng*, it is always the "ringing *ng*" (as in *sing*)—variously written as *ng*, *ñ*, or *n* with a dot over it. Nothing is said as to the sound which it has in our word *finger*, or in the Nyanja *mkango*, or invariably in Zulu; yet it is difficult to believe that all the words in which it occurs (e.g., the interrogative *nga*? "how many?") are pronounced in the former way. The interchange of *ng* and *nj* is not unexampled elsewhere; the reviewer has noticed it to a slight extent in the West Shire district, where a girl named Inginu (*ng* as in *finger*) was sometimes called *Injinu*.

The sounds represented by *b* and *l* are especially subject to phonetic changes (e.g., *im-mansa* is the plural of *ulu-bansa*), which are a striking peculiarity in Bemba, and remind us of Yao. But to illustrate the passing of *b* into *m* by a reference to our words "thumb" and "thimble," is surely beside the mark. *B* in this case has not been dropped, but inserted in accordance with the same law which has made "humble" out of *humilis* and "number" out of *numerus*. And to make an end of fault-finding, no notice is taken of the broad sound of *o* (as in *Zomba*), so common in the Bantu languages.

The noun-classes are very fully treated of, and compared with those of several neighbouring languages. The author has not altogether resisted the temptation to seek for some significance in the grouping of the classes; but his attempts are very matter-of-fact and modest, compared with the flights of imagination we have sometimes noted. The section on 'The Initial Letter' (pp. 44-46) strikes us as one of the most satisfactory contributions yet made towards the understanding of that difficult subject. Bemba nouns have not only preserved their prefixes in a fuller form than Nyanja and Yao, but also still have the plural in *ama-* for nouns in *ubu-*, which Zulu has lost, and a similar plural for nouns in *uku-*; but that, we fancy, may be a later acquisition, and not the survival of a primitive structure.

Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages. Compiled and prepared for the Baptist Missionary Society, London, by Walter Henry Stapleton, Missionary of the Society on the Upper Congo River, Yakusu (Stanley Falls).—This work is described on the title-page as

"A Comparative Grammar of the Eight Principal Languages spoken along the banks of the Congo River from the West Coast of Africa to Stanley Falls, a distance of 1,300 miles, and of Swahili, the 'lingua franca' of the country stretching thence to the East Coast, with a Comparative Vocabulary giving 300 selected words from these languages with their English equivalents, followed by Appendices on six other Dialects."

Such an announcement—quite in the style of the seventeenth century, when a title-page was equivalent to a modern preface—takes one's breath away (literally, as well as figuratively, if one attempts to read it aloud), and is apt to raise a suspicion of encyclopaedic pretensions and consequent shallowness. It would be most unjust, however, to allow one's self to be thus prejudiced against what is really a conscientious and useful piece of work and an important contribution to African philology. It is possible that some of the writer's conclusions will require revision when tested by the light of knowledge unattainable at present, even as he himself has been obliged, in some instances, to traverse the propositions of other "Bantuists," if we may adopt a handy word coined in Berlin. But Mr. Stapleton is commendably cautious, and keeps to sound, inductive methods, eschewing those paths of fancy in which Father Torrend, the Rev. F. W. Kolbe, and others have gone astray.

To do justice to this book would require far more space than is here at our disposal,

besides involving a degree of technicality beyond the scope of an ordinary notice. We must content ourselves with touching on a few of the chief points, and warmly commending the work to the attention of linguistic students. Its plan is best stated in the author's own words:—

"After the alphabet, which gives signs for all the simple sounds in use, and a note on the composition of syllables, and another on accent, follows a section which deals with the main principles of word and sentence structure characteristic of the Bantu languages.....In the following sections, on the different parts of speech, examples from each of the languages are brought together, and their main agreements and differences pointed out. I have made no attempt to keep etymology and syntax apart; it seemed better to deal with the several parts as they arose, to save cross-reference. The last two chapters of Part I. give some native stories and examples of Scripture translation to show the order of sentences.....Part II. comprises notes on the extent and content of words in the several languages, followed by a comparative vocabulary containing some 800 words.....The principle of selection has been to choose those words which would show best the interchange of letters, and at the same time form a fair working vocabulary for a beginner."—Introduction, p. m.

The system of pagination, by-the-by, is new to us; letters being used for the preface and introduction, while the Roman figures are reserved for the "Contents" (really an admirable summary and analysis of the whole) and the Arabic for the body of the work.

One remarkable phenomenon dwelt on by the author is the unsettled state of languages in the Congo basin—some being actually in process of disappearance, while others are rapidly changing their character:—

"Already the Bangi language, the Lolo language spoken about Coquilhatville and the mouth of the Lulunga river, the Ngala language, the Poto language, and the Soko language may be said to be in the melting-pot."

Probably this is to some extent only the outcome of a natural process of evolution, which may be noted at work elsewhere in Africa. But it seems also to be intensified by what may be termed artificial means:—

"The policy adopted by the Government of manning its posts in the several districts by soldiers and their wives drawn from other tribes, the planting out of instruction camps containing soldiers gathered from all parts, with the mixed communities which grow up around them, together with the passing to and fro of steamers with their mixed crews, are producing changes in the riverine languages of the Upper River at a rate undreamt of ten years ago."

The statement that "the riverine tribes are steadily diminishing in number" acquires a sinister significance in view of recent revelations; but Mr. Stapleton does not touch on—perhaps purposely avoids mentioning—the causes of this disappearance.

The remarks on the difficulty of fixing the spelling (pp. n, o) are very interesting, and touch a real difficulty. Native pronunciation, especially of final vowels, is apt to vary, as is the European ear, to a much greater extent than any one without practical experience of the matter would believe. (The phonograph—where it can be introduced without frightening a whole population out of their wits—should prove a valuable auxiliary in registering sounds.) But there is another source of uncertainty to which Mr. Stapleton has not referred. The real reason why it is difficult to "decide between the relative claims of *d* and *l*, *b* and *w*, *o* and *u*, *e* and *i*" may be—at least in the first two cases, that neither represents the exact sound, which is one difficult, if not impossible for the average European ear and vocal organs to catch and reproduce. We remember asking a very intelligent native at Blantyre whether Chiradzulo or Chiladzulo was the correct pronunciation of the name of a mountain in that neighbourhood, and receiving for answer that neither was quite right, but we should be nearer the mark in saying Chiradzulo, since

"the sound is one which white men cannot pronounce." It will be observed that the *l* in the last syllable remains the same in both cases, and this argues a difference in the quality of the two *l*'s in *Chiladzulo*. We fancy that the true explanation lies in the fact that the debateable sound is "cerebral *r*," which is neither the ordinary *r* nor *l*, and is interchangeable with *d*. Again, many Bantu languages have a sound which is neither *b* nor *w*: we believe we are right in thinking that this is the sound written by Herr Meinhof as *v* with a stroke under it, and described as formed with the lips alone—not with lips and teeth. In this connexion pp. 1, 2 should also be studied. The *Tshi* and *Akra* languages of the West Coast have the combinations *gb*, *kp*: the latter, at any rate, sounding to a careless or unpractised ear like *kw*.

We can only, in passing, direct attention to some passages more especially worthy of close study, such as the section on 'Demonstrative Pronouns' (p. 77), 'Relative Pronouns' (pp. 85 et seq.), and 'Derivative Verbs and Nouns' (pp. 201-7). The introduction to Part II. (pp. 249-67) contains much of the greatest interest even to persons not making a special study of the languages dealt with, e.g., the remarks on 'Metaphor,' on the 'Richness of Bantu Vocabularies,' 'Poverty of Meaning in Bantu Words,' &c. With regard to the last-named subject (see pp. 256, 257), we think the writer has overlooked the fact that such terms as "spirit," &c., originally had a concrete and material meaning, if not in English, then in Latin or Greek. He shows some apprehension of it in speaking of the higher meanings gradually put into words through generations of use; yet he does not see how this very principle, fairly applied, does away with the great gulf fixed between "barbarous" and "civilized" languages. Still, no one can quarrel with his conclusion:—

"Bantu speech, like every other, meets all the demands at present made upon it by Bantu people, and should a Bantu philosopher arise to construct a system of philosophy.....the language may be capable of adaptation to his needs."

MODERN BIOGRAPHIES.

The Life of Major-General Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., LL.D. By Sir George Douglas. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Born in 1846 at Niddrie Marischal, in Mid-Lothian, of Scotch and Irish parentage, resident in Germany as a child, and as a boy educated in England, Andrew Gilbert Wauchope joined the navy, that best of schools, with perhaps more experience than is usual at the mature age of thirteen. He did not, however, like the life, and after a voyage in the *St. George*, Capt. the Hon. F. Egerton, to the North American station and the West Indies, the late Duke of Edinburgh being a shipmate, he applied for permission to resign, with the view of qualifying for the army. This was granted, and at the age of sixteen he commenced a desultory preparation, study being varied with sport, and three years later he was gazetted to the 42nd Royal Highlanders—the Black Watch. He joined the army, bringing from the sister service a broken arm but a sound character:

"A boy of high principles, very conscientious, and of a chivalrous and romantic disposition.....he was very popular with his messmates, and also with the men, in whose well-being he took great interest."

And it may here be mentioned that amongst those about his standing, Field-Marshal Sir George White, General Hildyard, and the ever active and successful cavalry leader Sir John French began their careers in the navy.

The first eight years of Wauchope's army life were uneventful; he was no remarkable student, but was a wholesome-minded active young fellow, who so far commended himself to Col. McLeod, his commanding officer, as

to be appointed adjutant in 1870. And then, putting away childish things, he applied himself to the work of his profession, and earned, eventually, the reputation of being a model regimental officer—no faint praise be it understood. He served in the Ashanti War, 1873-74, was severely wounded at Ordahsu and sent home; on return to the Mediterranean he was, after the Berlin Congress, employed in an administrative capacity in Cyprus under Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was satisfied with his work. Then he went to South Africa in 1880, returning next year; but his duties on the line of communication prevented participation in the disasters culminating at Majuba Hill.

His next service was in Egypt in 1882, where he was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir; in the following year he took part in the expeditions against the Mahdi, undertaken partly for the relief of Gordon, and was again severely wounded. Promotion followed these services, and in 1888 he became full colonel, and next year was created C.B.

Next there came to pass what in many respects was the most remarkable episode of his career; for, though possessed of some of the qualities of an actor and being to some extent a ready speaker, it was no slight undertaking to beard Mr. Gladstone in Mid-Lothian. But Wauchope did not falter, and his fight shook the foundations of his distinguished adversary's seat. By this exploit rather than by his military records will the colonel's name be remembered.

In June, 1898, he was appointed to command a brigade in Kitchener's army which was advancing on Khartum, and was present at the battle of Omdurman, where his services were justly praised. They were rewarded by promotion to the rank of major-general, the position which he held when, on December 10th, 1899, he lost his life in the disastrous fight at Magersfontein.

Major-General Wauchope married in December, 1881, the second daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart.; she died in 1883; secondly, in October, 1892, he married Jean, daughter of Sir William Muir, Principal of the Edinburgh University.

Such, in short, is the story Sir George Douglas has to tell. It is that of an honourable man, a considerate landlord, an adventurous politician, and an admirable regimental officer; but we are bound to say it might with advantage have been considerably condensed. The author thus with much fairness sums up Wauchope's character:—

"That he was a great soldier in more than the potential sense we do not claim for him: no man can be great in spite of opportunity, and opportunity of great command he had not lived to know. Neither in him, as in many others of his calling, had the more abstract intellectual attributes received the last development of which they were susceptible. Nobler than this, however, the sense of duty, of self-abnegation, self-sacrifice had been cultivated to the highest pitch. For this is the loftiest lesson taught, the loftiest benefit conferred by the profession of arms. And so, in a new calendar of later saints who were plain men Wauchope might fitly take the place of Martin, called Christ's Soldier, because this lesson he had deeply conned, of its inspiration he had deeply drunk, and in the faith which springs of it he lived and moved a type and pattern for all soldiers. And till our swords and spears be turned at last to gentler use, there are few higher destinies."

To all of this we say, Amen.

In the *Life and Letters of Thomas Thellusson Carter* (Longmans) Mr. W. H. Hutchings deals with a man endeared to many by a life of devotion and a character of singular simplicity and sweetness. He was respected by many others for his firm grasp of principles and refusal to surrender them at the bidding of authority. To many more he was, by his founding of the House of Mercy and its numerous offshoots, a type of the increased practical activity which followed in the wake of the Tractarian movement. A

biography of such a man, dealing with many topics of present importance and containing useful information in regard to past ecclesiastical controversies, ought to have been a work of art, and might at least have been full of interest; yet the Archdeacon of Cleveland has almost entirely succeeded in avoiding either source of attraction. The book has no artistic unity, while slipshod style and slovenly arrangement have, so far as possible, denuded it of interest. Subjects are discussed, dismissed, and reintroduced many pages further on. The letters are given without adequate notes, often without dates. Sometimes topical allusions left blank in one letter are printed in full in the next. In the heart of one chapter the author places, without rhyme or reason, a list of "letters, &c., in this chapter." As for style, it reminds the reviewer of nothing so much as an article he saw years ago in the *Christian Herald* on the cruise of the young princes. For the rest the book tells us pretty much what we might expect. There are one or two indications that Carter was a man of greater worldly wisdom than is commonly supposed. They are seen in his estimate of the nature of penitentiary work and its familiar difficulties, and his explanation of the "unpardonable sin."

It is, we suppose, natural that a mind predominantly devotional should be conservative in theology and dislike "the restlessness of new ideas." There is a great deal about 'Lux Mundi' in the book. Carter's position was purely reactionary, and he displayed the characteristic tendency of the clerical mind to regard the matter as one of expediency, without giving a thought to the evidence for the truth of the views he disliked. The obscurantist declaration, printed here with the signatories' names, is rather a melancholy document—the more so when it is seen that, with the exception of Bright's name, there are few of any great distinction in the academic world, while several of the supporters are, or have been, the heads of those institutions which seem to aim at teaching young graduates all necessary theology in a year, and removing from them the dangerous notion that it is needful after ordination to go on learning. One eminent living ecclesiastic comes in, as might have been expected, for much opprobrium. Irresponsible charges of heresy, bandied about in the Church of England, when there exists a recognized legal means for determining the limits of variance, seem to us as futile as they are often unjust. The only persons against whom they can be properly made are those who, when their statements are attacked, refuse to submit to the only recognized means for determining their validity. That the limits are wider than many imagine was abundantly proved in more than one *cause célèbre*.

There are two other points in this book worthy of mention. Carter, though a lover of the High Churchman, was a lover of the English Church. This means much in days when the very name is repudiated by some of her servants. He says in one place: "There seems to be a different standard and idea of truth between us and Rome; and this, which I cannot but see, is the greatest practical matter, which makes me shrink from the system." He speaks, further, with the greatest abhorrence of Benediction, and seems even to dislike Reservation except as a matter of expediency in the case of the sick. These views alone differentiate Carter from some of those nowadays who profess to be his spiritual descendants. But this is even more the case in regard to obedience. To one man, unnamed, he writes (there is no date): "When your letters appeared it was evident that a new order of conflict was arising, rejecting the Bishop's authority altogether in every shape that was now practicable, and proposing no

other." This is a very good characterization of the attitude of the extremists towards spiritual authority, as shown in the Lincoln case and Lambeth opinions. The whole advantage—and it was great—which Mr. Tooth and Mr. Green gained for their views by their "confession" in prison was deliberately sacrificed by a few persons who seemed bent on proving to the British public that, whereas they had been posing as protesters against a usurped secular authority, what they really disliked was all authority, secular or spiritual, save their own personal selection of parts of an obsolete body of canonical legislation.

One more point may be noted. Carter, though he disapproved of the judicial committee, saw, what Magee once pointed out, that no final court could be other than secular in origin and sanction. He says:—

"On one point the case is clear, viz., that according to the terms of the implied contract between Church and State, as well as to statutes touching the royal supremacy, the Final Court of Appeal is the Sovereign's Court; even if it was composed of the whole Episcopate, it would still be the Sovereign's Court, because they would sit, not as a Synod but as a body convened by royal authority. In this respect, therefore, it would make no difference whether the members of such a Court were clerical or lay, because the authority which convened them would give to the Court its character."

The poetic and idealist cast of Carter's mind may be illustrated by the following passage:—

"Created forms are as shadows cast from the substances of the inner world, and it is designed that we should attain to a gradual knowledge of God as we look on and through outward nature with an illuminated eye."

We agree with the Archdeacon that his character is one of the best evidences of the claims of the Anglican Church as an efficacious instrument of religion. But his argument that "such saintliness is the best evidence of the truth and reality of the English communion as a part of the True Church" would prove equally valid for all sects of Dissenters. There is no doubt that even the smallest sect has produced characters of unearthly sanctity; does the Archdeacon draw the inference which the above argument makes necessary? We do not object to it, but we suspect he would do so.

Giovanni Costa, his Life, Work, and Times. By Olivia Rossetti Agresti. (Grant Richards.)

—The life of a modern painter is, as a rule, so uneventful, so bounded by the painting and, more particularly, the disposing of his works, that his biography is apt to suggest a commercial catalogue. It was far otherwise with Giovanni Costa. The Roman was, it is true, something more than a painter—a reformer—and that in the differing spheres of art and politics. Nor were they, in his case, so mutually antagonistic as we have come to think them, for his aim was alike in both—the emancipation of what was national from the alien yoke; and towards both he brought the same qualities—sincerity, forgetfulness of self, thoroughness. One of the most striking things in his life is the readiness with which he laid aside the brush for the sword, or *vice versa*, as if, indeed, the instrument with which he worked were of little importance in comparison with the principles for which he worked. In these circumstances it is not, perhaps, particularly surprising that he did not attain the highest eminence in either sphere. His name is seldom quoted among the leaders in the liberation of his native land—less often, in fact, than it deserves—and he cannot correctly be called a great painter. Great qualities, indeed, his art shows—distinction, love of truth, intimate understanding of Nature's moods, but in greatness, strength, it is lacking. For the work that he had to do this was perhaps as well. What Italian art needs is not the dazzling leader who shall compel others to blind

imitation, but the trustworthy guide, pointing clearly towards the path that should be trodden. At least, it was given to him, as to few others, to see, if only in part, the realization of his hopes before he died. Rome had become the capital of free and united Italy, while Italian art, if it as yet touches no very high level, shows at least signs of quickening realization that there are better ideals than academic artificiality on the one hand, or flashy, superficial cleverness on the other. For his warmest admirers, as for some of his most intimate friends, Costa had to look to England; and it is here that his best work is to be found. In the present book much interesting matter deals with his friendships with Leighton, Sir William Richmond, Lord Carlisle, and others, and with his visits to this country. Signora Agresti is to be congratulated on her excellent use of her materials. She has kept the balance firmly and evenly between the varied components of the life and times she deals with; she introduces a sufficient and excellently handled historical background to give coherence of incident—and a biography of unusual interest and charm is the result.

BOOKS ON THE UNITED STATES.

Pennsylvania: a Primer, by Barr Ferree (New York, Leonard Scott Publication Company) is a book of which the title does not convey a clear notion. The purpose of the author is to present in a convenient form the main facts in the history of Pennsylvania. That State differs in its origin and progress from all the other States in the Union. Indeed all the colonies of North America had distinguishing characteristics at the outset. Massachusetts was a settlement of Puritans. New York was a Dutch possession which afterwards passed into English hands. Lord Baltimore founded the colony of Maryland chiefly in order that those who, like himself, were members of the Church of Rome might not be molested on account of their religion. Georgia was founded by General Oglethorpe in order that Moravians who had fled from persecution in Germany and insolvent debtors who desired to keep out of prison in England might begin a new life under favourable conditions. In the cases of other colonies the like differences prevailed when they were young; but in all of them the purposes for which they were founded gradually ceased to be operative, and they all agreed to fight against the Motherland in order to become independent. The citizens of Pennsylvania boast that the Declaration of Independence was framed and signed in Philadelphia, and that the document itself is preserved there. All details of historical value are set forth in chronological order in this work, and the facts in the text are supplemented by illustrations. Every reader of it will learn much that he cannot find as easily elsewhere. In a paragraph on the enactment of laws, it is said that a Bill must be referred to a Committee before being discussed by the Legislature, and it must be "read three times on three different days." The editor does not mean what the words between inverted commas imply, which is that the Bill must be read three times on each of three days; he should have written that it should be read once on each of three different days.

North Carolina: a Study in English Colonial Government. By Dr. Charles Lee Raper. (Macmillan & Co.)—Americans are wont to say, "As the Governor of South Carolina said to the Governor of North Carolina, it is a long time between drinks," and this remark is held to be an excuse for further refreshment. In a revised version, such as teetotalers would prefer, the two Governors might agree in thinking that but a short time elapses between the publication of histories of their respective States. Of the two States, North Carolina may be proud or displeased at having been the

subject of fewer historical books than the other. This work is put forward by Dr. Raper with the recommendation that, so far as he knows, it is the first of its kind. There is a great similarity between the stories of the American colonies. In each, the Lower and Upper Houses of Legislature were in antagonism, yet they generally agreed in opposition to the Crown or its representative. The proprietor or the Crown desired to profit by quit-rents or duties, while the colonists objected to making any payment. It was never brought home to them how precarious their position would be if a Spanish or French fleet approached their coast with hostile intent and the help of English men-of-war could be counted upon. Dr. Raper puts the case concisely and forcibly when he writes that the colonists never fully understood the policy of the home Government, while "the people and officials in England knew very little about the ideas and sentiments of the farmers of North Carolina." The misunderstandings which occurred were chiefly due to mutual ignorance, which is the root of all evil in colonial and other matters. Dr. Raper writes in a readable fashion, and he is a safe guide for those who desire information about the early government of North Carolina.

South Carolina as a Royal Province, 1719-76 (Macmillan & Co.) is designed by Dr. W. Roy Smith, of Brin Mawr College, to supply fuller details than are contained in Mr. McCrady's 'History of South Carolina under the Royal Government, 1719-76.' We read and praised Mr. McCrady's book, and we think that all which deserved telling was contained in it. It is true, as Dr. Roy Smith writes in the preface, that, from the founding of Virginia till war was waged in 1775 between the colonies and the Motherland, an unceasing struggle went on in all the American colonies "between the representatives of the people and the representatives of prerogative interests." He adds that his object in "this monograph is to trace the progress of the struggle in South Carolina, with the hope that it may throw some light upon the history of the American Revolution."

However, the light of history has left no dark spot on this subject. It is as clear as anything can be that the American colonists always desired to have their own way, while the Government and people of England were determined that they should not have it. There is something sordid in the struggle which Dr. Roy Smith deals with. The Legislature had no higher aim than to compel the governors and judges to work without salaries, and the South Carolinians, though at one in this, were divided into two hostile camps on the question of the currency. Each party made loud professions of patriotism. The patriotism of the planters consisted in demanding an unlimited issue of paper money. The merchants clamoured for a currency in specie. Each thought of growing rich, and had no scruple to do so at the expense of the colony. But there would have been less bad feeling against the Motherland if the English Government had acted with tact and a little common sense. In later years many of the younger men had received an education at English universities, and were fully qualified to fill any office in their native colony. These offices were usually filled by party hacks from England, who were very needy and not overburdened with qualifications for office. The result was that when, as an exception, a colonial gentleman was offered an office in the provincial government he scorned to accept it. Though the details supplied by Dr. Roy Smith from official sources are not lively reading, they are fraught with instruction.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Messrs. Methuen & Co. publish *A Historical Geography of the British Empire*, by Mr. Herford George, a volume which is, perhaps, a little less accurate in detail than are its rivals. The war of 1812 is explained by reference to memories of the day "when England had been the enemy and France had fought against England." How then account for the fact that the United States had declared war with France between the peace of 1783 and the war of 1812? The failure of Newfoundland to join the Dominion is twice attributed solely to the French fishing rights. But Canada has tried to get Newfoundland, and Newfoundland has negotiated for terms on several occasions, and it is not on French rights that the refusal of the offers has depended. Of New Zealand we are told, with extraordinary forgetfulness of the steel sands of Taranaki, "the most important thing which it has not been found to possess is iron." To judge by the last census, it is not true that the Maoris are tending to diminish in number, and are "destined at no very distant date to disappear entirely." The account of Weihai-Wei considered as a naval base is confused. It is styled an "addition to the British Empire"; it is suggested that it should be fortified and garrisoned. But the anchorage is "not easy to protect against hostile attack." It would have been better, perhaps, to have given the statement of the Admiralty on the subject made in 1903, when the leasehold was handed over to the Colonial Office, and it was decided to have no forts at all.

The Digest of Justinian. Translated by Charles Henry Monro. Vol. I. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is the first volume of a complete English translation of 'The Digest of Justinian.' That Mr. Monro does not underrate the task he has undertaken is clear from the hope he expresses in the preface that "it may be finished in the course of a few years by the present writer or by another." The 'Digest' is, by virtue of the extraordinary influence it has exerted upon the legal systems of the world, the greatest of all law books, and English students whose knowledge of Latin is too imperfect to enable them to master the original text should be grateful for this easier access to the great storehouse of legal ideas. One of Mr. Monro's chief difficulties has been the treatment of technical terms, and he has solved it by leaving them untranslated. The defect of this course is that the text is strewn with expressions that will puzzle a good many readers not familiar with the phraseology of Roman law—a defect which will, however, be remedied to some extent by a glossary of these technical terms at the end of the work. Two other courses were open to Mr. Monro. He might have supplied the nearest English law term, or provided an explanatory substitute; but, in our opinion, he has adopted the method that is least open to objection. His translation, so far as the present volume is concerned, is a very careful and scholarly piece of work, the text used being that of Mommsen, to whom, as "illustrious scholar, legislator, and historian," he fittingly acknowledges the indebtedness of all who concern themselves with ancient Rome.

Dukery Records. By Robert White. (Privately printed for Subscribers by Robert White, of Worksop.)—It is now many years since Mr. White produced an attractive book on that part of Nottingham which is comprised within the "Dukeries," and it received at the time high commendation in the columns of the *Athenæum*. Mr. White, who is now in his eighty-fifth year, is to be congratulated on having produced another volume which traverses much of the same area, but without

repeating any of the statements in his former work. This handsome quarto appeals more especially to the antiquary, and in some particulars concerns itself with the general ancient history of Nottinghamshire. It opens, for instance, with the late Rev. J. Stacey's 'Studies of Nottinghamshire Domesday,' which have not previously been published, and are valuable for the whole county. On the other hand, it is somewhat surprising to find over forty pages occupied with a verbatim reprint of that part of Thoroton's 'History of Nottinghamshire' (1677) which pertains to Worksop and its hamlets; the inclusion of all this is rather a strain upon the title 'Records.' However, almost all the rest of the book is of value, and contains much that is little known. The St. Lo Kniveton charters at Thoresby, about one hundred in number, which escaped the notice of the Historical MSS. Commission, are printed in a translated form, and many unpublished records of Welbeck Abbey, of Rufford Abbey, and of Newstead Priory are set forth. By-the-by, as this is an historical work, Mr. White should not have fallen into the common slip of repeatedly writing of Newstead Abbey. The whole collection ought to be much appreciated by all interested in the history of the most striking and remarkable part of Nottinghamshire. It cannot fail to prove a useful work of reference to any scholar. The few pages devoted to records of Sherwood Forest include extracts and notes from "A Foreste booke conteynyng the laws statutes and ordinances of the Foreste of Sherwood in the County of Notts." Though no reference is given by Mr. White to the whereabouts of this MS. book, we conclude that he refers to an old record in the possession of Mr. Frank Carding, of the Coombs, near Blidworth. There are one or two novel or, at all events, unpublished items about this great historic forest, but its true story yet remains to be written.

History of the Town and County of Wexford. By Philip Herbert Hore. (Elliot Stock.)—This volume of Mr. Hore's deals chiefly with the history of Duncannon Fort, to which upwards of 250 pages out of a total of 480 are devoted. The thoroughness of the scheme of illustration may be understood from the fact that there are fourteen old plans of the forts of various dates, several of which have not appeared previously. Many hitherto unpublished letters of Lord Esmonde and others are printed from the great collection at the Bodleian termed the Carte MSS., the 270 volumes of which deal with Irish affairs from the Great Rebellion to the Restoration. There is a good deal of interesting archaeology and ecclesiology in the latter part of the volume, especially concerning Fethard, which was the episcopal residence of the Bishops of Ferns in early times. Mr. Hore's conscientious labours to elucidate the history of Wexford county, though somewhat poorly arranged, are most praiseworthy.

English Synonyms Explained and Illustrated. By J. A. H. Günther. (Gröningen, Wolters.)—A vast and vaguely defined area of study is implied in the enterprise of arranging and explaining the pairs or groups of English words which are popularly regarded as synonyms. Dictionaries which make synonyms a speciality may lead the unwary and not too highly educated to suppose that any one of a string of so-called synonyms may be used in any context. The fact that this is by no means the case is just what makes English difficult for persons of limited culture to use effectively. As a matter of fact, two or more words are seldom absolutely convertible terms in proper English. Mrs. Plozzi's description of synonyms as "brothers in signification" is happy in the suggestion of such a blending of idiosyncrasy with affinity that delicate discrimination is often needed in selecting from

a group the particular member best adapted for any special use. In spite of persistent efforts to treat "commence" as an exact equivalent of "begin," and notwithstanding identity of meaning, equality in number of syllables, and similarity as to position of stress, everybody possessed of the slightest literary taste must feel that though "begin" can stand anywhere in place of "commence," the latter is often a bad or less effective substitute for the former. Would any one dare to say "since the world commenced"? If ever this pair of synonyms should become thoroughly convertible, before long another process of differentiation would almost certainly be instituted.

The author of the work before us is evidently an excellent English scholar, and has made a valuable contribution to the study of modern English. A large number of pairs or groups of words which might be treated as identical in meaning and usage by natives or foreigners are discriminated by careful definition and copious illustration of each word. The number and generally judicious selection of illustrative quotations from good or popular authors form the distinctive characteristic and chief merit of the work, which is rather practically educational than exhaustively scientific. The main purpose seems to be the prevention of misuse rather than to display methodically the resources of the language in expressing one idea in several ways or in indicating delicate shades of thought. For instance, "Adorn, Decorate, Ornament, Deck," head the fourteenth section, as though they might be a complete list of synonyms; yet "embellish" occurs in the definition of "decorate," while "beautify" is not given at all. Another group is "Assert, Affirm, Confirm, Contend, Maintain," though "state" and "declare" occur in definitions, and "aver," "asseverate," are omitted, and the definition of "confirm" suggests "attest" and also "testify" which is given (§ 559) with "certify" and "depose" only. The section headed "Lord, Lady, Mr., Mrs., Sir, Madam, &c.," is frankly irrelevant, though foreigners will find its intrusion useful. Perhaps it would have been well to assign more prominence to the complementary propositions that words and phrases of general signification are often approximately synonymous with two or more groups of vocables having more specialized senses, and that specialized words are often approximately synonymous with two or more words of general meaning which are not regarded as synonyms. For instance, "give up" conveys the general notion comprehended under "abandon," "abjure," "resign," "surrender," and "betray," while on the other hand, "scold" may range from "reprove" to "abuse." But semasiological means between two or more distinct terms may differ from each term in all kinds of ways.

Mistakes are laudably and surprisingly rare, but "lunacy" should not be defined as "intermittent insanity." It is the regular legal term for the condition of all persons who are formally certified to be of unsound mind and incapable of taking care of their own persons and estates, and it is a popular substitute for "insanity" with perhaps a slightly harsher timbre. In the same section the rare "dementation" and "dementedness" might have been added, if only to recall the adjective "demented." Sometimes the noun which expresses the idea of the verb is illustrated under the verb, "a presage," for instance, under "presage" (§ 248). It would be well if this treatment were extended to other parts of speech and to all synonymous groups, at least of verbs and abstract nouns. For instance, though "mania" is not synonymous with "madness," "maniacal" and "mad," "maniac" and "madman" are synonyms, and might be considered under the "madness" group. Again, more phrases, like "set free" (§ 254), might be taken into account. But M. Günther

cannot be blamed for following his predecessors, on whose procedure he has improved in many respects—especially, we repeat, in a lavish collection of apposite quotations from representative modern books.

Walford Green, D.D. (Kelly), is a modest memoir of a highly respected and amiable minister of the Wesleyan communion, who did valuable work in his sphere, by his son, Mr. W. D. Green, M.P. A selection from his sermons, made by another son, completes the volume, which ought to be popular among Methodists.

Die drei ältesten Martyrologien. — *Apo-crypha: I. Reste des Petrus-evangeliums, der Petrus-Apokalypse und des Kerygma Petri. — Ausgewählte Predigten: I. Origenes, Homilie X., über den Propheten Jeremias.* (Bonn, Marcus & Weber.)—These little works belong to a series entitled "Kleine Texte für theologische Vorlesungen und Übungen," the general editor being Lic. Hans Lietzmann, of Bonn. The plan of placing little texts of this kind in the hands of students attending university lectures is worthy of imitation in this country. Each student can thus be supplied with the necessary basis of study at a very small cost. The early martyrologies, which relate to Rome, Carthage, and the Syrian Church, are in the form of calendars, the latest entry being one belonging to A.D. 505 in the Carthaginian martyrology. The remaining little texts speak for themselves.

MESSRS. GARNIER, of Paris, send us a new edition of Mr. Clifton's *Nouveau Dictionnaire Anglais-Français et Français-Anglais*, revised by Mr. McLaughlin, who has had much experience in teaching and making dictionaries. It is a useful concise manual, not free from the fault rampant in German dictionaries, of introducing into the English portion words that are scarcely English. Is "fady," for liable to fade, an English adjective, or "sarmentous" a translation of *sarmenteux*? Of the latter sarmentose is the more usual form. Such coinages are, we believe, frequently "made in Germany," and infest the dictionaries printed in Leipsic.

WE have received *Bourne's Handy Assurance* (Wilson), edited by a competent authority, Mr. Harcourt Kitchin; *The Insurance Register* of Messrs. Leyton; *The British Rainfall, 1903* (Stanford), compiled by Dr. H. R. Mill, a record of disaster; *Paton's List of Schools and Tutors, 1904* (Paton); and a fourth edition of that useful manual of quotations *Chi l'ha detto?* arranged by Dr. Fumagalli and published by Hoepli of Milan.—The following new editions are also out: *Ballads and Verses*, by Thackeray (Macmillan); and *The Military Adventures of Johnny Newcome*, with reproductions of Rowlandson's coloured illustrations (Methuen), a book which may have suggested a title to Thackeray; *Hajji Baba*, by Morier, and *Scenes of Clerical Life*, both issued by Messrs. Blackie, and illustrated, the former by Mr. Millar, and the latter by Chris Hammond. The brief sketch of George Eliot's life is good.

WE have on our table *Early Days at Uppingham under Edward Thring*, by an Old Boy (Macmillan);—*Studies contributed to the Dublin Review*, by the late Dr. J. R. Gasquet, edited by H. N. Birt (Art and Book Company);—*Women's Industries in Liverpool*, by A. Harrison (Williams & Norgate);—*Arnold's Home and Abroad*, Books I. to VI. (Arnold);—*The Pulpit and the Press*, and other Sermons, by T. Hancock (Brown & Langham);—*Lost Angel of a Ruined Paradise*, by the Rev. P. A. Sheehan, D.D. (Longmans);—*Les Russes en Extrême-Orient* (Hachette). Among New Editions we have *Life and Times*

of Machiavelli, by Prof. Villari (Fisher Unwin);—*Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects*, by C. Macnaghten (Unit Library);—and *Manual of British Botany*, by the late C. C. Babington, edited by H. and J. Groves (Gurney & Jackson).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Comper (J.), *Church Principles*, cr. 8vo, 5/

Law.

Copyright Cases, a Summary of Leading American Decisions, compiled by A. S. Hamlin, 8vo, 6 net; leather, 10/6 net. Radcliffe (F. B. Y.) and Others, *Cases Illustrating the Principles of the Law of Torts*, 8vo, 12/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Butler (H. C.), *Architecture, and other Arts, Part 2, American Architectural Expedition to Syria in 1899-1900*, folio, 84/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Cliffe (F. H.), *A Garland of Love*, 12mo, 2/6 net. Shattwell (W.), *A Collection of Poems, chiefly Lyrical*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

Political Economy.

Kinley (D.), *Money*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

History and Biography.

Chronicle of the English Augustinian Canonesses Regular of the Lateran at St. Monica's in Louvain, 1545-1825, edited by Dom A. Hamilton, roy. 8vo, 10/6 net. George (H. B.), *A Historical Geography of the British Empire*, cr. 8vo, 3/6. Hull (B.), *Pagan Ireland*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net. Le Mesurier (T. A.), *The Feeding of Fighting Armies: Franco-German War of 1870-71*, Vol. 1, 8vo, 10/ net. Motley (J. L.), *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, 3 vols. 8vo, 15/. Particular Book of Trinity College, Dublin (The), 63/ net. Wheeler (O. D.), *The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1805*, 2 vols. 8vo, 25/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Boehm (Sir E. C.), *The Persian Gulf and South Sea Isles*, 6/. Farrer (R. J.), *The Garden of Asia*, cr. 8vo, 6/. Japan by the Japanese, edited by A. Stead, roy. 8vo, 20/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Aflalo (F. G.), *British Salt-water Fishes*, imp. 8vo, 12/6 net. Busbey (H.), *The Trotting and the Racing Horse in America*, cr. 8vo, 8/6 net.

Philosophy.

Sutro (E.), *Duality of Thought and Language*, 6/ net.

Science.

Anthony (H.), *An Enquiry into and an Explanation of Decimal Coinage and the Metric System of Weights and Measures*, 4to, 2/6 net. Archives of the Middlesex Hospital, Vol. 3, sewed, 5/ net. Corner (E. M.), *Clinical and Pathological Observations on Acute Abdominal Disease*, 8vo, 3/6 net. Gerrard (P. N.), *Beri-Beri, its Symptoms, &c.*, 12mo, 2/6 net. Owen (J. A.), *Birds in their Seasons*, roy. 8vo, 2/6 net. Payne (J. F.), *English Medicine in the Anglo-Saxon Times*, 8vo, 8/6 net. Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society, Second Series, Vol. 1, imp. 8vo, 25/ net. Richards (P. A. E.), *Practical Chemistry*, cr. 8vo, 3/ net. Richardson (W. G.), *On the Development and Anatomy of the Prostate Gland*, roy. 8vo, 10/6 net. Snell (S.), *Eye-Strain as a Cause of Headache and other Neuroses*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net. Sutro (E.), *The Basic Law of Vocal Utterance*, cr. 8vo, 3/ net. Transactions of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, 1901-2, Vol. 2, 2 parts, 8vo, sewed, 42/ net. Wenckebach (K. F.), *Arrhythmia of the Heart*, 8vo, 12/ net.

General Literature.

Altmaier (C. L.), *Commercial Correspondence and Postal Information*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net. Carstairs (R.), *A Plea for the Better Local Government of Bengal*, 8vo, 5/ net. Chesney (W.), *The Mystery of a Bungalow*, cr. 8vo, 6/. Donovan (H. C.), *The Brain Book and How to Read It*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net. Englishwoman (An), *Mary Bell*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net. Gellately (J.), *The Ordeal of Oscar Manning*, cr. 8vo, 3/6. Herrick (G. A.), *Meaning and Practice of Commercial Education*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net. Stevens (N.), *The Perils of Sympathy*, cr. 8vo, 6/. Wilson (G. F.), *The Amarant, a Winter's Dream*, 2/6 net.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Blümelzrieder (F.), *Das Generalkonzil im grossen abendländischen Schisma*, 8m.

Law.

Kleineidam (F.), *Die Personalexekution der Zwölftafeln*, 8m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Gaetringen (F. H. de), *Inscriptiones insularum maris Ægel*, Section 3, 11m.

History and Biography.

Beloch (J.), *Griechische Geschichte*, Vol. 3, Part 2, 10m. 50. Thüasne (L.), *Études sur Rabalais*, 10fr.

General Literature.

Réni (R.), *Ellen en Bretagne*, 3fr. 50.

THE 'INDEPENDENT REVIEW' AND ITS COPYRIGHT.

We are requested to publish the following letter, addressed to Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, the Acting Editor of the *Independent Review*:—

10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, August 15th, 1904.

You have called my attention to the fact that an article by Capt. Crouch, published in the August number of the *Contemporary Review*, had previously appeared in the *Independent Review* for May last. I need not say that it was inserted in the *Contemporary* in total ignorance of its having appeared before. The writer sent it to me direct from Australia, without any intimation that it had appeared in, or been offered to, any other review, and your letter was the first suggestion which reached the *Contemporary* of that fact.

You say, and I have no reason to doubt, that the copyright in the article had already been purchased by the *Independent Review*, and that your legal right has therefore been infringed, however unwittingly. The legal right is based not upon intention but upon property, and I think your view is right. Even if it were not, I should still think it right, as between one review and another, to make, as I do on behalf of the *Contemporary*, an explanation and an apology. As you are apprehensive that this *contempt* may militate against the interests of your review, I make no objection to your publishing this letter as you may think fit.

PERCY WILLIAM BUNTING,
Editor of the *Contemporary Review*.

A PARIS CORRESPONDENT IN 1792.

I HAVE found in the French National Archives, in a bundle of applications by journalists in 1790-92 for seats in the gallery of the Assembly, one from a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*. It reads thus:—

"I am correspondent of an English newspaper entitled the *Morning Chronicle*. The Constituent Assembly and the supplicants of the Corps Législatif have been kind enough to grant me till further notice a seat in the *suppléants* gallery. I flatter myself with the hope that I shall not be treated by you in a less favourable manner, and that you will accord me a seat in the new boxes which the National Assembly destines to journalists. Your kindness will inspire me with the warmest gratitude. It will easily be conceived that it is not altogether without utility to public affairs that a patriotic pen should offer to the attentive regard of a nation worthy of your esteem the series of deliberations of an illustrious Assembly which, occupied with the welfare of France, presents to all the peoples of the globe the brilliant beacon of liberty.

SANCHAMAU, Homme de Loi.

Hôtel d'Étampes, Rue S. Jacques,
En Face du Collège Louis-le-Grand.
22 January, year 4 of liberty.

J. J. Sanchamau, of the Department of Aveyron, ex-professor at one of the royal military schools and at the Central School, presented the Convention on October 14th, 1795, with a copy of a drama, entitled 'Les Décemvirs.' In 1789 he had translated and published at London and Paris an English play, styled by him 'Émile Fairville, ou le Philosophe du Sentiment,' the authorship of which I have not traced. In 1797 he published 'Zéphyre, ou le Berceau de Flore, Roman Imité du Grec,' and in 1800, 'L'Observateur Sentimental, ou Correspondance Anecdote, Politique, Pittoresque, et Satirique entre Mohammed Saadi et Quelques-uns de ses Amis, Ayant Surtout pour Objet les Événements et les Mœurs de nos Temps.' He may be considered the earliest of Paris correspondents of English journals, for J. E. Macdonnell, of the *Morning Post*, is not heard of till November 14th, 1792, when he signed the address of the British Club to the Convention given in my 'Paris in 1789-94,' p. 328.

J. G. ALGER.

CHARLES D'ORLEANS.

4, Lawn Road, N.W., August 8th, 1904.

THE little breeze between Mr. Belloc and his reviewer will not have blown in vain if it stirs Prof. Gollancz or some other competent specialist to give us a critical estimate as to the real authorship of the translation of the poems of the Duke of Orleans in Harl. MS. 682,

though it should not be forgotten that the subject has been pretty fully dealt with by Sauerstein already. The Harleian Catalogue cautiously describes the contents of the volume as "Divers old English Love Poems celebrating a lady beloved by Charles Duke of Orleans," but the Roxburghe Club editor in 1827 boldly called them "Poems written in English by Charles Duke of Orleans during his captivity in England after the Battle of Agincourt." It is true that his theory came in for some pretty hard knocks from our pre-philological grandfathers; but it takes a good deal to kill it, and your reviewer appears to be one of its most recent defenders. He thinks that the question "must be settled by phonetics"; but when you find that the ordinary collections of the Duke of Orleans' poems contain a French ballad written to him by the Duke of Burgundy, and that the translator has taken this up as if it had been addressed to a woman, it will require some very strong phonetics to prove that the translator and the poet are one and the same person. Mr. Belloc thinks that the translation was "obviously made by some one imperfectly acquainted with French," and he gives an example; there are plenty more to be found in the volume.

The reviewer thinks that it was "almost certainly made by a foreigner imperfectly acquainted with English," but the translations are written in strong vernacular, and contain plenty of homely words and phrases of genuine English origin that have even escaped the sharp eyes of the 'Oxford Dictionary.'

At any rate, the battle is now fairly set; we live in a philological age, and the question is in much need of a final solution.

J. HAMILTON WYLIE.

* * P. 1, to go no further, contains the following expressions:—"While he good lust"; "we no thing dislust." No Englishman could have written these, though "While him good lust" is just possible. As for "strong vernacular" and "homely phrases," they are the first things a foreign prisoner would learn in England. We can only reaffirm our original position, that those who think Charles d'Orleans a person of any importance whatever cannot afford to neglect this mass of poetry passing under his name.

BARNABE BARNES.

A RATHER lurid light is cast in the 'Acts of the Privy Council' for 1597-8 upon the career of Barnaby Barnes, 1569(?) 1609, the author of 'Parthenophil and Parthenophe, Sonnettes, Madrigals, Elegies, and Odes' (1593), 'A Divine Centurie of Spiritual Sonnets,' 'The Devils Charter: a Tragedie concerning the Life and Death of Pope Alexander the Sixt,' and other works, a friend of William Percy the sonneteer and of John Ford. What is known concerning him, derived principally from the 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' is told by Mr. Bullen in the 'D.N.B.' A third son of Dr. Richard Barnes, the "learned, affable and generous" bishop of Durham, Barnabe Barnes had an evil reputation in London as a braggart and a coward. This character seems to have been well deserved. On April 12th, 1598, a letter was written by the order of the Council to the "Lord Bishopp of Dursmei" (sic) [Tobias Matthew] to the following effect:—

"Whereas there hath bin a very lowde facte lately comitted by one Barnaby Barnes, sonn to your Lordship's predecessor the late Bishop of Dursme, in attempting to poyson John Browne, the Recorder of Barwick, upon discovery of which facte he ys fledd and as yt ys thought ys gone into those parts. This practiz beinge so fowle and odious wee have thought fitt to pray your Lordship to cause diligent inquiry to be made in those parts for the said Barnes by suche meanes as your Lordship shall thincke meete, that he may be apprehended and safely sent up hither under the charge of some trusty person appointed by your Lordship at the charge of the said Barnes to bringe him hither

before us, that the matter maie be duly examined and suche further course taken therein as shalbe thought requiset, wherein wee pray your Lordship to have due regard for the speedier accomplishment of the same. And so, &c."—New Series, vol. xxviii. p. 393, ed. Dasent.

On the 14th of May accordingly Barnabe Barnes appears at Greenwich before their lordships, and is enjoined to give his attendance from time to time, and not to depart until he be dismissed. On the 21st of May a letter is written to "Mr. Attourney General, M^r Francis Bacon and M^r William Waad," requiring them to look into the complaint of John Browne, esquire, Recorder of Barwick, and to take advice of the Lord Cheefe Justice of England what course is to be taken. By a curious slip the minute says: "wee committed the said Browne [sic] to the prison of the Marshallsey." On July 11th a letter is sent to the "Lord Archbishop of York, Lord Bishop of Dursme and Councell established in the Northe" informing them that

"the said Barnes by all means seekeinge to fly from due tryall and escape the censure of the said Courte ys broken out of prison and fledd into the Northe Parts (as yt is thought),"

and bidding to take order that due search is made. On July 15th this order is repeated.

As Barnes did not die until 1609, no serious consequences seem to have resulted from the charge. Future biographers may care to follow up the clue thus supplied. JOSEPH KNIGHT.

DODSLEY'S 'ECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.'

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The 1751 edition of the 'Economy of Human Life' does not appear to be scarce, as I have recently purchased a very sound copy, coinciding in every respect with the description given by your correspondent last week. It may interest some of your readers to know that there has recently passed into my possession a copy of the first edition of the 'Eikon Basilike.' This copy was referred to in a letter to the *Athenæum*, dated January 29th, 1879, as being in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Ford Fenn, of Trent College. A pencil note describes the copy as being 'very rare, perhaps unique.' It is dated 1648, and bears the initials G. D. at the right-hand corner of the frontispiece."

THE LAMBETH MS. OF VICTORINUS OF PETTAU'S 'DE FABRICA MUNDI.'

24, Chalfont Road, Oxford.

DR. BARDENHEWER, in the second volume of his 'Geschichte der Altkirchlichen Literatur' (Freib. i. Br. 1903) § 86 p. 597, says:—

"Der Tractatus Victorini de fabrica mundi ward nach einem cod. Lambethanus, welcher inzwischen zu Grunde gegangen zu sein scheint, zuerst herausgegeben von G. Cave u.s.w."

Dr. James's valuable work, just published, 'The Ancient Libraries of Canterbury and Dover' (Cambridge, Univ. Press, 1903), fortunately enables me to correct this statement. The MS. is still at Lambeth, and is No. 414, having formerly been No. 851 in the rich collection of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury.

A. SOUTER.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MR. GEORGE ALLEN

promises in the autumn The Life of Sir Herbert Stanley Oakeley, by Edward M. Oakeley.—An Artist's Love-Story, contained in the recently discovered and unpublished Correspondence of Sir Thomas Lawrence and Sally and Maria Siddons and others, 1798 to 1803, edited by Oswald G. Knapp.—From a Holiday Journal, by Mrs. E. T. Cook.—Ideals of Science and Faith, edited by J. E. Hand, in ten essays by Sir Oliver Lodge, Profs. J. H. Muirhead, P. Geddes, J. A. Thomson, V. V. Branford, and Hon. B. Russell. Revs. R. Bayne, P. N. Waggett, J. Kelman, and Wilfrid Ward.—The Glamour of the Earth, by George A. B. Dewar.—A Volume on Bird Life, by Edmund Selous, author of 'Bird-Watching.'—Ave Regina, and other Poems, by Hugh Macnaghten.—Lily-Work, a volume of Parables, by J. M. Blake.—The Road to Manhood, by W. Beach Thomas.—and Recent Discoveries and Excavations in the Forum, 1898 to 1904, by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley.

Literary Gossip.

THE contents of Mr. Swinburne's new volume, 'A Channel Passage, and Other Poems,' which Messrs. Chatto & Windus will issue on September 3rd, are more varied in character than those of any volume which the poet has published since 'A Midsummer Holiday.' The opening poem is a vigorous description of "three glad hours" spent in crossing from Calais to Dover in 1855. It is, we believe, the first appearance of the steamer in Mr. Swinburne's poetry, and it will be interesting to see how the poet treats what used to be deemed an unpoetic craft.

OF the other poems some deal with the delights of swimming, some with the charm of childhood, and some are tributes to friends, to dead poets, and to dead heroes. There are several sonnets and roundels, some translations, and many patriotic and political poems, together with a series of prologues to Elizabethan plays. The richness and variety of the volume will recall some of Mr. Swinburne's early works, such as 'Poems and Ballads' and 'Songs before Sunrise.' The book will be simultaneously published in the United States by Messrs. Harper, and it will contain 'The Altar of Righteousness,' the long poem which recently appeared in *Harper's Magazine*.

IN the *Cornhill Magazine* for September there is a short story from the pen of Mrs. Champion de Crespigny, 'My Cousin Cynthia.' Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge writes on 'Naval Warfare To-day,' in the light of what Japan has recently been doing; and Mr. Arthur C. Benson recounts his experiences as a member of the Committee for interviewing boys standing for naval cadetships. Mr. Lang's 'Historical Mystery' this month deals with the Chevalier d'Eon, and Miss Betham-Edwards discusses the French Household Budget. Urbanus Sylvan dates a Provincial Letter from Bury St. Edmunds, and Mr. Leonard Huxley contributes a short poem, 'The Wayfarers.' Other articles are 'The Haunted Wood,' by E. V. B.; 'Scientific Prophecies,' by Mr. J. D. Rogers; and 'A Glimpse of Napoleon at Elba,' by Mr. J. B. Atlay.

Chambers's Journal for September will contain several travel papers, including 'Round the World on Duty,' by Surgeon-General G. J. H. Evatt, and 'Cypress and Myrtle,' a Florentine sketch by Lady Napier of Magdala. 'The Penal Settlement of Port Blair, Andaman Islands,' is described by a late Settlement officer; 'Ravelston Dykes' gives the historical and literary associations of this disappearing Edinburgh landmark; and 'Memories of a Submerged Class,' by Mr. T. H. S. Escott, chronicles the decline of the English squire.

ON July 2nd we said, by a misunderstanding, that Mr. George Moore had finished a new novel, which was to be called 'General Life.' Such a title would be unattractive, and was never contemplated. The novel will be called 'The Lake.' Mr. Moore is also going to republish his 'Confessions of a Young Man.'

AN edition of the controversial and biographical writings of Sir Leslie Stephen, in ten volumes, is to be published by Messrs.

Putnam. Mr. James Bryce and Mr. H. W. Paul will contribute introductions.

NEXT month Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. will publish a new biographical book in two volumes, by Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy, which will be called 'The Romance of Royalty.' The work, which will deal with some romantic episodes in the lives of sovereigns of a recent period, will include much generally unknown information, and will contain eighteen illustrations taken from famous portraits.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has arranged to publish a translation of Baron von Schlicht's novel, 'Erstklassige Menschen,' a book of which, in spite of its prohibition in Germany, no fewer than 50,000 copies have been sold. The trial of the author will take place in Berlin in October. His book is a trenchant attack on German military manners and morals, and paints in dark colours the life of aristocratic officers of the present day, showing up their idleness, profligacy, and unworthy methods of obtaining money. The title of the English version will be 'Life in a Crack Regiment,' and the translation is being made by Miss Florence B. Low.

THE September number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains an article on 'Omar in an African Vineyard.' Mr. A. Montefiore Brice writes on 'The Rural Exodus and a Remedy'; and a lady traveller describes a visit to some of the wild districts of 'Mr. Seddon's Constituency' on the West Coast of New Zealand. Mr. F. R. Earp gives his impressions of 'The Syrian Boy,' while Prof. John Davidson traces the rise and influence of 'The Loyalist Tradition in Canada.'

WE are extremely sorry to hear of the decease of our old contributor, Col. W. W. Knollys. He had been in indifferent health for several months past, but the end came suddenly. He served throughout the Crimean war, and subsequently went to India with the 93rd, of which regiment he rose to be lieutenant-colonel before he went on half-pay. For some time he was military instructor for the London district, and both during that period and subsequently he was an active contributor to the press, writing many reviews for this journal and articles for the *Edinburgh*, besides acting as correspondent of the *Times* at the manoeuvres of various foreign armies. On one of these occasions his Highland uniform excited a sensation in the north of France, and the youthful population, conceiving that so gorgeously dressed a personage could be no less than the President of the Republic, received him with shouts of 'Vive MacMahon!' He was an excellent critic, clear-sighted, free from prejudice, and eminently painstaking, besides being well read in military history and ready to apply the lessons of the past to the wants of to-day. He also possessed a good working knowledge of Hindustani, and was somewhat of a terror to novelists who laid their scene in India, and to give local colour tried to introduce native phrases. Transparently honest and eminently kind-hearted, he won the regard of all who were thrown much in contact with him and learnt to know him well.

DR. JOSEPH HALL, of Manchester, who is finishing for the Scottish Text Society the edition of the New Testament in Scots begun

by the late Dr. Thomas Law, would be grateful for any information as to MSS. of Purvey's version of the New Testament having appended the Epistles from the Old Testament other than those described in Forshall and Madden's 'Wycliffite Versions of the Bible.' He is also anxious to learn where the Purvey MS., which once belonged to Dr. Daniel Rock (No. 169 in Forshall and Madden's list), now is.

THE Committee, under the presidency of Miss Margaret Benson, which arranged last year a brief vacation term of Biblical study for women at Cambridge, has just brought to a successful conclusion a similar experiment at Oxford. The object of the courses has been educational rather than doctrinal, and the method followed by the lecturers generally has been historical and critical with cautiously progressive results. Short courses of lectures were given on important departments of Old and New Testament study, and one course on religious philosophy. Single lectures were given on special subjects, including one by Dr. Grenfell on the recently discovered 'Logia,' one by Dr. Charles on 'The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs,' one by Dr. Kenyon on 'The Documentary History of the New Testament,' and one by Prof. Percy Gardner on 'Greek Religions at the Rise of Christianity.' The students, many of whom found accommodation in the halls for women students, numbered over two hundred. A considerable number were of the teaching profession, including the head mistresses of several leading schools.

MR. WERNER LAURIE has in preparation a collection of essays by John Oliver Hobbes. The volume will include her 'Dante and Botticelli' lecture, delivered before the Dante Society. The collection will be called 'The Artists' Life.'

'A BOOK OF GHOSTS,' being a collection of tales of the supernatural by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, will shortly be published by Messrs. Methuen.

THE death is announced, in his seventieth year, of the popular Swiss author Karl Josef Joachim. The child of peasants, a peasant himself, he possessed a profound knowledge of his class, and his descriptions of peasant life were inimitable. In spite of his defects in education, his work attracted the attention of eminent literary men, and he became a favourite contributor to the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

AN important Blue-book (Command Paper 2181) (price 4s. 1d.) deals with Education in India in a quinquennial review. All branches are dealt with, from universities and art down to the primary schools of native states. Incidentally there is a good deal of information given on the aborigines and the low castes, on Koran schools, on colleges for princes and chiefs, and on many other interesting topics.

AMONG the other Parliamentary Papers of the week are The Report of the Principal Chemist upon the Work of the Government Laboratory for the Last Financial Year (3d.); The Annual Report of the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for 1902 (2s. 2d.); A Report on Technical Instruction in Germany for Wood-Workers (2d.); and The Report of the President of Queen's College, Cork (2½d.).

SCIENCE

Reflections suggested by the New Theory of Matter. Presidential Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. By the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.

AGAIN the British Association meets amid the "quiet courts" of an "ancient University," and again the University thus honoured is able to provide from amongst her sons a President who is at once first Minister of State and—to proceed to what Plato at least would have pronounced no anticlimax—a man of learning, nay, of "science," if the term be liberally understood. The British Association, however, exists "for the advancement of science" in a narrower sense of the word. If it concern itself with "matter," it is with matter as physically, not as metaphysically, conceived. Now Mr. Balfour does not profess to deal with the latest views of matter as an expert physicist:—

"I am precluded from dealing with such of these questions as are purely philosophical by the character of this occasion; and with such of them as are purely scientific by my own incompetence."

Indeed Mr. Balfour is all too modest. For in the next sentence we find him apologizing to the philosophic "specialist" on the score of possible trespass into his "legitimate domain." But the philosophers—possibly because philosophy, as "the contemplation of all time and all existence," must ever remain incompatible in idea with "specialism" of any kind—will be ready and glad to count Mr. Balfour as one of themselves, one of the initiated. As a philosophic critic, then, Mr. Balfour would be perfectly competent to enter the lists against the champions of any view of matter, should that view when regarded from the philosophic standpoint turn out to be partial and one-sided.

On the present occasion, however, Mr. Balfour's rôle could hardly with fitness be that of philosophic critic, or, at all events, that simply. Criticism is essentially medicinal in its nature; and to inaugurate a festival with a dose were anything but gay. Besides, science has never shown itself very tolerant of criticism from without. Not long ago certain admirable Gifford lectures, wherein the more ultimate working conceptions of science were reviewed at length, and their purely provisional and relative character exhibited, caused, perhaps, the greatest living man of science to say ("in his haste," let us hope) that philosophy, which half a century ago was the friend of science, now seemed to have gone over to its foes, and to have allied itself with all the forces of obscurantism. How damping, then, how positively irritating, would have been the effect of Mr. Balfour's discourse had its burden, let us say, run thus! Your matter—why, 'tis naught but a methodological assumption. But this occasion called not for dialectic, rather for panegyric. Mr. Balfour, meanwhile, as a man of diverse aptitudes, can be Zeno or Isocrates at will; and here he is suave Isocrates first and foremost, though, as we shall see, there lurks a sceptical Zeno in the background.

Mr. Balfour's first care is to honour the *genius loci*, his apt choice of a subject contributing immediately to this end:—

"Here, if anywhere, we tread the classic ground of physical discovery. Here, if anywhere, those who hold that physics is the true *Scientia Scientiarum*, the root of all the sciences which deal with inanimate nature, should feel themselves at home. For, unless I am led astray by too partial an affection for my own University, there is nowhere to be found, in any corner of the world, a spot with which have been connected, either by their training in youth, or by the labours of their maturer years, so many men eminent as the originators of new and fruitful physical conceptions. I say nothing of Bacon, the eloquent prophet of a new era; nor of Darwin, the Copernicus of biology; for my subject to-day is not the contributions of Cambridge to the general growth of scientific knowledge. I am concerned rather with the illustrious line of physicists who have learned or taught within a few hundred yards of this building—a line stretching from Newton in the seventeenth century, through Cavendish in the eighteenth, through Young, Stokes, Maxwell, in the nineteenth, through Kelvin, who embodies an epoch in himself, down to Rayleigh, Larmor, J. J. Thomson, and the scientific school centred in the Cavendish laboratory, whose physical speculations bid fair to render the closing years of the old century and the opening years of the new as notable as the greatest which have preceded them."

Mr. Balfour goes on to sketch the history of post-Newtonian physics with the special object of bringing out the fundamental nature of the contrast between the "intellectual picture" of physical reality that was drawn a hundred years ago and the very different picture that even now is taking shape before our eyes. Then electricity, if no longer a mere "scientific toy," as it had been in Newton's day, at all events "played no great part in the whole of things." Again, "the title of an ether to a place among the constituents of the universe" was only just about to be "authentically established." "Ponderable matter," on the other hand,

"always retaining its mass unchanged, and exercising at all distances a force of attraction on other material masses, according to a simple law,"

was the ultimate of ultimates.

"But to-day there are those who regard gross matter, the matter of everyday experience, as the mere appearance of which electricity is the physical basis; who think that the elementary atom of the chemist, itself far beyond the limits of direct perception, is but a connected system of monads or sub-atoms, which are not electrified matter, but are electricity itself; that these systems differ in the number of monads which they contain, in their arrangement, and in their motion relative to each other and to the ether; that on these differences, and on these differences alone, depend the various qualities of what have hitherto been regarded as indivisible and elementary atoms; and that while in most cases these atomic systems may maintain their equilibrium for periods which, compared with such astronomical processes as the cooling of a sun, may seem almost eternal, they are not less obedient to the law of change than the everlasting heavens themselves."

That his hearers may the more fully realize what an "extraordinary revolution" is at this moment taking place in the ideas of scientific men about material reality, Mr.

Balfour now proceeds to enlarge on such consequences of the new theory as more especially make appeal to what Clifford would have called our "cosmic emotion." At this point occurs some of the most eloquent passages of the address. Indeed, we may gather from its closing sentence that its primary purpose was just this rousing of emotional interest in a stupendous subject:—

"My first desire has been to rouse in those who, like myself, are no specialists in physics, the same absorbing interest which I feel in what is surely the most far-reaching speculation about the physical universe which has ever claimed experimental support."

Nothing, perhaps, of all that Mr. Balfour figures so finely quite equals Prof. Lodge's recent description of the atom as a solar system wherein electrons take the place of planetary bodies and the relatively vast interspace provides a field for their mutual attractions and repulsions. That takes the eye. Mr. Balfour's phantasy, on the other hand, moves him to invest the atom not with magnitude, but with something less *anschaulich*, less suited to a "picture," namely stability and duration:—

"When the sudden appearance of some new star in the telescopic field gives notice to the astronomer that he, and perhaps, in the whole universe, he alone, is witnessing the conflagration of a world, the tremendous forces by which this far-off tragedy is being accomplished must surely move his awe. Yet not only would the members of each separate atomic system pursue their relative course unchanged, while the atoms themselves were thus riven violently apart in flaming vapour, but the forces by which such a world is shattered are really *négligeable* compared with those by which each atom of it is held together."

This is noble rhetoric, somewhat marred, however, by the use of the feebly allusive *négligeable*. Conscious that he is amidst the groves academe, where knowledge is loved for its own sake, "where science rather than its applications, knowledge not utility, are the ends to which research is primarily directed," Mr. Balfour continues no less nobly:—

"This prodigious mechanism seems outside the range of our immediate interests. We live, so to speak, merely on its fringe. It has for us no promise of utilitarian value. It will not drive our mills; we cannot harness it to our trains. Yet not less on that account does it stir the intellectual imagination. The starry heavens have from time immemorial moved the worship or the wonder of mankind. But if the dust beneath our feet be indeed compounded of innumerable systems, whose elements are ever in the most rapid motion, yet retain through uncounted ages their equilibrium unshaken, we can hardly deny that the marvels we directly see are not more worthy of admiration than those which recent discoveries have enabled us dimly to surmise."

From the æsthetic it is, in such a context, but one step to the mystical. Mr. Balfour finds in himself a "vehement sentiment in favour of a simple universe," such as is this universe of the new physics, all ether and ether-knots. Wherefore he asks: Why do we thus "feel content" with a hypothesis that regards the material world as "a modification of a simple medium" rather than with one that makes it a "composite structure"? For not only do such "sentiments," such "instincts" as these con-

summate explanation; they also initiate discovery. Faraday's "obstinate disbelief in 'action at a distance'" was a case in point.

"These obscure intimations about the nature of reality deserve, I think, more attention than has yet been given to them. That they exist is certain; that they modify the indifferent impartiality of pure empiricism can hardly be denied. The common notion that he who would search out the secrets of Nature must humbly wait on experience, obedient to its slightest hint, is but partly true. This may be his ordinary attitude; but now and again it happens that observation and experiment are not treated as guides to be meekly followed, but as witnesses to be broken down in cross-examination. Their plain message is disbelieved, and the investigating judge does not pause until a confession in harmony with his preconceived ideas has, if possible, been wrung from their reluctant evidence."

Now no one will deny Mr. Balfour's facts. But the inference unfavourable to empiricism that he would apparently draw from them stands on another level of certainty. In a way it is true that the scientific imagination, the divinatorial impulse, is like the wind which bloweth where it listeth. Inductive logic had better not attempt to legislate for the genius. Nevertheless, its rules have their value. They constitute a road-book that indicates the beaten tracks, and marks various short cuts as seamed with pitfalls. Harvey may *θεῖα ποίησις* have been led to discover the circulation of the blood by a belief in Design. Yet Bacon probably consulted the interests of the normal investigator when he stigmatized the use of the Final Cause at any stage of natural science short of the "metaphysical," that is, explanatory, as but the consorting with a "virgin consecrated to God and barren." Mr. Balfour quotes certain "affirmative instances." But what of the cases where some such "*a priori* sentiment" has proved a will o' the wisp? Would he praise Comte for having decided, as against Lamarck, in favour of the fixity of species on the ground that fixity accorded better with an orderly scheme of creation? Nay, his own particular "sentiment in favour of a simple universe" has in its time led hosts into the wilderness; for there is such a thing as the illusory simplicity of mere emptiness. Hence inductive logic is not wholly to be blamed if it persist in classing Eleatic prepossessions amongst *idola theatri*.

From the moment of this outburst of transcendentalism onwards Mr. Balfour becomes another man speaking with another voice. Hitherto he has run with the hare, but now he hunts with the hounds. Science has been granted its full rights. A sphere of influence has been allotted to it within which its authority is so absolute that "reality" itself is spoken of as coming within the range of its operations. But now it is time that science should be made to perceive that its realm is not the infinite. Beyond the *limes* of its empire lie unsurveyed, perhaps unsuspected, problems. Mr. Balfour with a light hand outlines two.

Firstly, "experience," understood as observation and experiment working on a basis furnished, if not exclusively, at any rate more directly and palpably by sense-perception, has "escaped its own notice" in passing clean beyond itself into the

"metempirical" region. But how can this be, unless those "empirical philosophers" who profess to formulate in explicit terms the methods unconsciously pursued by men of science are sadly at fault? On their principles what consistent account can possibly be given of an experience thus conspicuously self-transcendent?—

"So far from solving the problem, they seem scarcely to have understood that there was a problem to be solved. Led astray by a misconception to which I have already referred; believing that science was concerned only with (so-called) 'phenomena,' that it had done all that it could be asked to do if it accounted for the sequence of our individual sensations, that it was concerned only with the 'laws of Nature,' and not with the inner character of physical reality; disbelieving, indeed, that any such physical reality does in truth exist;—it has never felt called upon seriously to consider what are the actual methods by which science attains its results, and how those methods are to be justified. If any one, for example, will take up Mill's logic, with its 'sequences and co-existences between phenomena,' its 'method of difference,' its 'method of agreement,' and the rest; if he will then compare the actual doctrines of science with this version of the mode in which those doctrines have been arrived at,—he will soon be convinced of the exceedingly thin intellectual fare which has been hitherto served out to us under the imposing title of Inductive Theory."

Now all this is not very convincing. Mill, of course, is open to attack for his sensationalism. But there is very little sensationalism to be discovered in the 'Logic,' as contrasted with the 'Examination,' a purely philosophical treatise. On the contrary, moved by a similar deference towards the assumptions by which science actually works to that which leads Mr. Balfour to define it as a leading task of physics "to frame a conception of the physical universe in its inner reality," Mill built his logic throughout on a realistic basis, with the result that, as a logic of science, after the lapse of more than half a century, it still holds its own against all rivals. Doubtless it must put a salutary check on any tendency on the part of the man of science to pass beyond the limits of his subject, and dogmatize about the ultimate reality of metaphysics, that he should be bidden to reflect on the purely conceptual character of his highest unifying ideas. But whether his actual methods of research—his modes of observation and experiment, and so on—would be materially affected by such considerations is quite another question. At all events, Mr. Balfour is silent as to the precise way in which Mill's logic as a logic is to be improved out of existence.

Secondly, that the biologists may not have cause to complain that they have been left out altogether in the cold, the adherents of natural selection are challenged to account genetically for the existence of the supreme generalizations that crown "the proud fabric of the sciences." For of what use are these? And yet "natural selection only works through utility." Are they then the result of pure accident?

"So far as natural science can tell us, every quality of sense or intellect which does not help us to fight, to eat, and to bring up children, is but a by-product of the qualities which do. Our organs of sense-perception were not given us

for purposes of research; nor was it to aid us in meting out the heavens or dividing the atom that our powers of calculation and analysis were evolved from the rudimentary instincts of the animal."

Nay, suggests Mr. Balfour, with quiet humour, perhaps it is just because these ideas were of no use, because they did not bear on survival,

"that down to, say, five years ago, our race has, without exception, lived and died in a world of illusions; and that its illusions, or those with which we are here alone concerned, have not been about things remote or abstract, things transcendental or divine, but about what men see and handle, about those 'plain matters of fact' among which common sense daily moves with its most confident step and most self-satisfied smile."

Thus we reach the following dilemma:—

"Natural science must ever regard knowledge as the product of irrational conditions, for in the last resort it knows no others. It must always regard knowledge as rational, or else science itself disappears."

There is not much to object to in this brief presentation of the supreme problem of the relation of Origin to Validity, so far, at least, as it goes. That rationality, however, is not incompatible with constant change of view with regard to all our so-called ultimates, that thinking experience, like every other phase of experience, is through and through experimental, a purposive process that knows reality, physical and metaphysical alike, only as end and never as achievement, is a doctrine that helps not a little to mitigate the hard-and-fast contrast between knowledge as it develops and knowledge as it conceives itself ideally to be. But of this, or of any other way out of the difficulty no definite suggestion is made by Mr. Balfour. He simply says, in conclusion:—

"I have been tempted to hint my own personal opinion that as natural science grows it leans more, not less, upon an idealistic interpretation of the universe."

Will this hint be acceptable to the man of science? Not improbably it will, more especially when it is proffered in so friendly and graceful a way. A few years back, at a British Association meeting, a distinguished electrician ended a lecture on the waves of wireless telegraphy with the dictum that, if ever we were to understand these things in their inmost nature, we must first understand the nature of the human mind. In the halls of science a blatant materialism is decidedly out of fashion. Science is content to be science, to "cultivate its garden," making and unmaking for itself its own conceptions, according as they happen to work or not, apart from all considerations—*pace* Mr. Balfour—about the "inner realities" those conceptions may be supposed to symbolize. Such is the actual procedure of science; and philosophy, in its turn, must take cognizance of this procedure, as, indeed, it is beginning to do, and must somehow fit its doctrine of knowing and being to the thought of a dynamic universe. An idealism such as Mr. Balfour's ought to be capable of squaring its notions of rationality and the real with the palpable fact that reason grows, and reality grows with it.

Church Stretton: some Results of Local Scientific Research. 3 vols. (Shrewsbury, Wilding.)—Those who do not know Church Stretton are unacquainted with one of the most picturesque little places in the West Midlands. Till within a few years, indeed, it was almost entirely unheard of beyond the boundaries of Shropshire, and the hills in which it nestles had few visitors from any distance. Lately, however, an effort has been going on to "develop" it, and there is danger now lest the little market town, which used to slumber, except on market and fair days, should lose much of its old-world charm. The town itself, where the parish church is situated, with its long street leading in one direction to All Stretton and in the other to Little Stretton, each about a mile distant, lies at the foot of the Longmynd Hills, in the dale between them and the Caradoc and its neighbours. It is on the direct route between Shrewsbury and Hereford, being distant about twelve miles from the former and about forty from the latter. This position has always given Stretton Dale prominence as a means of communication between north and south. It was important when the Roman Watling Street passed through it from Uriconium to Magna—it was so when in early Norman times the pass was commanded by Brockhurst Castle, of which the scanty fragments still remain, and it is so now when high road and railway run through it side by side.

The three volumes before us are well described by their second title, 'Some Results of Local Scientific Research.' They are the work of authors well known locally as experts in the various departments which they have undertaken, and the book is distinctly scientific rather than popular in its basis and its method. As to its value to those who have sufficient previous knowledge to understand and appreciate its contents, opinion will be unanimous, but whether it will appeal sufficiently to the ordinary reader to make its publication a financial success is doubtful. We can only hope that so much conscientious work will not go without its reward. For the conscientiousness of the work is evident; it is the result throughout of personal investigation on the spot. The contents of the three volumes are as follows: Vol. I., Geology, by E. S. Cobbold (who has also acted as General Editor); Macro-Lepidoptera, by F. B. Newnham; Molluscs, by R. A. Buddicom. Vol. II., Birds, by G. H. Paddock; Flowering Plants, by R. de G. Benson; Mosses, by W. P. Hamilton; Parochial History, by H. M. Auden. Vol. III., Pre-Roman, Roman, and Saxon Archaeological Remains, and Church Architecture, both by E. S. Cobbold.

Of these authors a pathetic interest attaches to the name of Mr. R. de G. Benson. An invalid for many years, through spinal injury, he found in his work for these volumes a connecting link with the outer world in which he could no longer move. He had almost completed his contribution when death interposed. We must begin our criticism of the contents of the book by saying a word as to Mr. Cobbold's share of it, which includes a wide range of subjects. The section on church architecture, indeed, as he himself says, is only a compilation from the standard work (not yet complete) of Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, entitled 'An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire'; but his other two sections are both records of original investigation of the greatest value. These are (1) the geology of the Church Stretton district and (2) its archaeology. Both are distinguished not only by the accuracy which springs from thorough personal knowledge, but also by clearness of statement. His standpoint in regard to the geology may be best described in his own words:—

"In writing this article I have had in mind throughout the wants of a lover of geology coming into the district, and desirous of spending a few days among its rocks. I have therefore mentioned

or described most of the fossiliferous localities, and the main rock exposures, so that he may select at once those which are of greatest interest to himself and find them readily."

The article is illustrated by plans and sections of the district, as well as photographs. So also with his account of the camps and tumuli which abound on the hills of the neighbourhood. They are described from personal observation and measurement by the author himself, and are accompanied by careful illustrations. Indeed, the whole of his work leaves little or nothing to be desired as a careful survey of the natural and historical objects of interest in the district.

The sections which deal with the birds, insects, and flowers of the neighbourhood are more strictly technical. They are the result of careful research, and are generally marked by accuracy. In the case of Mr. Paddock's paper on 'The Birds,' and also Mr. Benson's on 'The Flowering Plants,' there is a gratifying recognition of the unlearned in the addition of the common English name after the technical Latin description; but it is a matter of regret that this has not been done in the case of Mr. Newnham's 'Macro-Lepidoptera.' It would have been well to remember that many visitors to Church Stretton may have a fair knowledge of butterflies who yet are not prepared at once to recognize under the designation 'Pieris Brassica' (with which the list opens) the common cabbage butterfly of our kitchen gardens.

We have reserved till the last Miss Auden's paper on 'The Parochial History of Church Stretton.' In a note at the beginning she modestly disclaims the merit of originality, but in history that is an impossibility in the same sense as in the natural sciences. It is clear, however, to any one reading her sketch that she is accustomed to the investigation of original documents, and well able to work out their relation to the general story with which she has to deal. The paper traces the history of Stretton parish and manor from the first settlement of the Dale down to modern times, and though here and there we find a little overlapping of dates, the story is both interesting in its details and well told. She ruthlessly smites the local tradition as to the origin of the name. This tradition is that one of the Stuart kings, variously described as Charles II. and James II., in riding northwards from Ludlow, inquired the name of the village at which he had arrived, and was told it was Stretton, whereupon he remarked that it was but a little place. Going on a mile, he again asked the name of the place, and was again told it was Stretton. "Then this," said his majesty, "is, I suppose, Church Stretton," as his eye fell on the sacred edifice close by. Arriving at another group of houses a mile further on still, he once more inquired the name, and was for the third time informed that it was Stretton. "Why," said the king, "it is All Stretton," and so the three parts of the parish got their names! As Miss Auden points out, All Stretton is derived from Alured, and the names are older by centuries than the time of the Stuarts! Each volume contains rather a long list of corrigenda, arising possibly from the fact of its having been committed to compositors unaccustomed to such work, but we sincerely hope that the book will run to a second edition, in which these mistakes may be put right.

SYMBOLIC LOGIC: A CORRECTION.

IN my article in last week's *Athenæum* I made a verbal slip which, in justice to non-Euclidian writers, I hasten to correct. I said (see § 55):

"Some non-Euclidian writers say that, though our actual space is 'approximately Euclidian,' more careful measurements of stellar distances with more accurate instruments might show that this is an error."

Instead of the words "that this is an error," please read "that it is not so absolutely."

HUGH MACCOLL.

Science Gossip.

DR. NORMAN MOORE has written a history of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from its earliest foundation to the present day. It will contain several illustrations, including pictures of the building and monuments, and reproductions of ancient documents. The sketches have been executed by Mr. Howard Penton. The proceeds of the sale of the book will be devoted to the rebuilding fund of the hospital.

WE have to record the death of Prof. J. D. Everitt, who was one of the soundest authorities and writers on physics for a long term of years. He was a frequent contributor to this journal, and published several handbooks of value on his special subjects, besides inventing a system of shorthand. After professional work in Nova Scotia and Glasgow, he settled down for thirty years as Professor of Natural History at Queen's College, Belfast. Latterly he had retired, but retained his interest in physical matters.

A DISTINGUISHED man of science has also passed away in Karl Weigert, the eminent biologist, whose death in his sixtieth year is announced from Frankfurt, where he occupied a prominent position. He was the author of a number of important works, among others 'Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Normalen Menschlichen Neuraglia.'

WE have further to announce the death of the well-known German geographer, Friedrich Ratzel, on the 9th inst., at the age of sixty. Since 1886 he had been Professor at the University of Leipzig, and his books were numerous and successful.

DR. PRZIBRAM will be unable to take part in the discussion on asymmetry in Section D of the British Association next Monday, as arranged. He had only just landed in England when he was recalled to Vienna by a distressing family loss.

WE hear from Vienna that an International Botanical Congress will assemble there in June, 1905. One of the chief objects of the Congress is a matter to which we have often referred, the revision of the Latin nomenclature of plants, so as to introduce greater uniformity.

THE Anthropological and Geographical Societies in Stockholm intend to publish a biography of Andrée, which will contain some unpublished papers of his.

MM. KAMINSKY and Ocoulitsch, of Pulkowa, have published in No. 3962 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* an ephemeris of Encke's periodical comet, from which the following places are extracted, reduced to midnight at Greenwich: August 19th, R.A. 1h. 52m. 43s., N.P.D. 67° 53'; August 21st, R.A. 1h. 53m., N.P.D. 67° 35'. The comet is moving very slowly in the constellation Aries, and is nearly due north of the planet Jupiter. To-night the moon sets soon after midnight; but next week her increasing light will interfere with the comet's visibility. Its distance from us is now about 1.70 in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun.

THE Perseid meteors were well seen from the 6th (when Mr. McKenzie Knight observed a considerable number at Hampstead) until the 13th inst. During the whole period about five hundred were noted at Greenwich.

FINE ARTS

Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos, conducted by the British School at Athens. Described by T. D. Atkinson, R. C. Bosanquet, C. C. Edgar, A. J. Evans, D. G. Hogarth, D. Mackenzie, C. Smith, and F. B. Welch. With 41 Plates and 193 Illustrations in Text. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies: Supplementary Paper No. 4. (Macmillan.)

STUDENTS will welcome the complete account which now lies before us of the excavations of the British School in Melos. The work has not been so sensational or so fruitful as the excavations in Crete; but it has a real value not only in itself (as we shall show later), but also as adding another to the known Mycenaean sites and enabling us to realize more fully the extent of the influence of Mycenaean culture. The site comprises a city, or rather three cities, one superimposed on another, and a necropolis, situated on the sloping brow of a cliff partly eaten away by the sea. Most of the ancient necropolis had, unfortunately, been rifled, but the town was virtually intact. The excavation did not uncover the whole site, and the part left untouched is as promising as the rest, so we hope that work may be resumed here later when funds permit.

Considerable remains of the city walls were cleared. These date from the second period in all probability, and show no important features. In general character they resemble those of Tiryns. Nor is there anything very noteworthy in the architecture of the houses, unless the two square pillars (one being a monolith) may be mentioned, as comparable with those of Crete. They may, however, be mere floor-supports. There are remains of doorways and staircases, but these show no advanced technical skill. Only one doorway shows traces of a lintel; the others are merely holes in the wall. Buildings of the third period are of much the same character as the rest; but fortunately the palace of this period has been laid bare:—

"It consists of a Megaron, or Hall, with a portico at the south end, a series of small rooms on the east side separated by a passage from the megaron, another room or two at the north end, and a passage along the west side."

In the centre of the hall is a space covered with hardened clay, probably the hearth. A well and the bases of two columns were found. The most interesting result of this part of the work was the discovery of certain wall-paintings, for the walls, as usual, appear to have been covered with plaster. In a small room of the second city was found a very beautiful frieze of flying fish (χελιδονόψαρα). Models of them turned up in Crete last year, and it is suggested that the frieze may be Cretan—without sufficient reason, we think. Fragments of larger pictures were found in the same room, one showing part of a seated man. From an adjoining room came a graceful design of lilies.

As usual, immense quantities of pottery were found, which have taken years to sort. A discussion of this would be too technical to be useful in this place, and it will suffice

to mention a peculiar characteristic of the "geometric" fabrics of the earliest prehistoric period. These appear to have been placed for making upon a mat of rushes, and numbers of them bear the impression of the mat upon them. These are, of course, hand-made pots. An examination of the impressions discloses the various methods of weaving. With the Mycenaean period we come upon styles and types already familiar. Among the designs are animals, birds, and flowers, conventionally treated. The most remarkable piece of all the pottery found bears the figures of four men, each carrying a fish by the tail in either hand. Their only dress is the Mycenaean loin-cloth; they have long hair, no hands, and a huge eye painted in the middle of the cheek. Probably most of the pottery is of local make. A notable feature, which must not be forgotten, is the occurrence of a large number of signs, mostly linear, which may have been makers' marks. Some are identical with alphabetic symbols, some with Cretan linear script, and one of them is the two-headed axe, which Mr. A. J. Evans again calls "the symbol of the Cretan Zeus."

A bronze statuette, probably male, was also found; it recalls the find of votive figures from Petsofa, in Crete, described in the *Annual* for the current year. There were also bronze chisels, knives, arrowheads, a fish-hook, and other articles, including fragments of moulds for axe-heads. An ivory signet-ring and some rude human figures of stone may be added. There were also human and animal figures of clay, with a curious model of a boat, the original having been clearly a wooden frame with hides or some such covering stretched over it. A workshop of obsidian was found in the First City. Obsidian is a kind of volcanic glass, useful for knives, arrows, and the like, and Melos was the chief or only source for obsidian in the Mycenaean age. Mr. Bosanquet contributes a paper on the obsidian trade.

Mr. Mackenzie, in the final chapter, discusses the successive settlements on this site, and their relations with Crete and other neighbouring places. He points out that the earliest remains at Phylakopi are not nearly so old as the first deposits at Knossos in Crete; but he draws from his evidence a conviction of the unity and continuity of the race which held or colonized the Cyclades in early times. He sees in Crete a trade middleman between Melos and Egypt, where obsidian was used. If we cannot always follow Mr. Mackenzie, and if he sometimes appears to be fanciful and build too high on a small foundation, yet we are interested in his argument, which is possibly correct. It is satisfactory, at any rate, to get so liberal a proportion of fact to this modest item of theory.

Auguste Rodin. By Rudolf Dircks. "Langham Series." (Siegle.)—This is a good and sympathetic account of M. Rodin's life. The author has enjoyed the advantage of discussing his subject with M. Rodin himself, and the story of his early years of struggle is full of interest and a certain pathos. What comes out so remarkably, if we may trust M. Rodin's recollections of his own past feelings, is the absence of any conviction in him of his own

greatness. When he was only twenty-two he produced the astounding 'L'Homme au Nez Cassé,' which brought him no kind of recognition, and for fifteen years he earned his living as an assistant to Carrier Belleuse and others, using only his leisure moments for cultivating his own talent, the extent and importance of which he himself appears not to have recognized. The result is that between 'L'Homme au Nez Cassé' of 1864 and the 'Age d'Airain' of 1877 scarcely anything remains to tell of his artistic development. Such a story is, we should imagine, almost unique in the history of art. One cannot but regret the more the absence of masterpieces of this early period in that M. Rodin seems to have been impelled by the current of admiration which has set so strongly of late years into regions of artistic expression for which his talents do not seem so perfectly suited. Such a pure sense of plastic quality as he possesses has not been found since Michaelangelo died, and so great is its intensity that the most literal study of a nude model by him has the mysterious power of stimulating the imagination to a sense of vast indefinite ideas. This power, of which M. Rodin himself seems to have been the last to realize the scope, is at least as evident in his frankly realistic early work—his 'Age d'Airain,' his 'St. John the Baptist,' or his 'Bourgeois de Calais'—as in his later attempts. But the knowledge that it existed which his admirers brought home to him seems to have inspired in him the ambition to use it deliberately for the expression by means of symbolic forms of great imaginative ideas, which lack, we think, any clearly defined content. Given a particular physical form to realize, M. Rodin never fails—the portrait of Balzac, which is in intention literal, will prove it even for more recent years—to evoke suggestions of infinity. But when he starts with ideas of universal range—ideas which he never seems to grasp with any intellectual precision—he appears to lose himself in the infinite possibilities of expression which lie to his hand. His genius is much more akin to that of a Claus Sluter than a Michaelangelo, and it was an unfortunate moment for him when the superficial resemblances between his works and Michaelangelo's became temptingly apparent. He requires more than many lesser artists the limitations of a definite commission. Nothing that he does is without the seal of genius of the rarest and most exceptional kind; but the tendency to rhetorical over-emphasis in his later work and the absence of any clear idea and purpose seem to require explanation. In the short space at his disposal Mr. Dircks does not attempt any searching criticism of M. Rodin's work, but he defends it ably and without exaggeration. One of the best things he says is:—

"Donatello appeals to truth from the abstract; Rodin to the abstract from truth. The one says, in effect, Here is St. John; the other, Here is a figure which a literary friend says is St. John."

This is very true, and implies the criticism we have suggested above. The Italians of the Renaissance had the power of embodying abstract poetical and religious conceptions, and this is just where M. Rodin fails, though he may hint at abstract conceptions from almost any embodiment of fact.

Fountains Abbey: the Story of a Mediæval Monastery. By George Hodges. (Murray.)—If an attractive exterior, good printing and paper, some half a dozen photogravure plates, and a coloured plan go to make up a good book Dr. Hodges has succeeded in his efforts to produce one. But the work itself contains nothing original, and many will wonder why it has been produced at all. Perhaps the explanation may be found in the dedication: "To my wife I inscribe this fruit of a golden summer"; which we learn elsewhere grew and ripened during the compiler's "locum-tenency of Studley Church, in the summer of 1901." We use the

word "compiler" because the preface tells us that

"the materials out of which this book is made were taken mainly from two sources: a description and explanation of the abbey ruins by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, and a collection and annotation of the abbey records by Mr. John Richard Walbran."

We believe that an excellent historical guide-book by the late Mr. Walbran, revised and brought up to date by capable hands, is still on sale, and that Mr. Hope's exhaustive account of the buildings is not yet out of print; and the serious student will no doubt be content with them. But if some of Dr. Hodges's American friends desire a pretty souvenir of the grandest and most complete of our British monastic ruins, they cannot do better than take a copy of his book home with them.

Venice. By Mortimer Menpes. Text by Dorothy Menpes. (Black.)—If ever there were a case of the part being greater than the whole, the present volume would be a clear instance. Half a dozen of these drawings are really excellent, and exhibit nearly every quality works of this kind should possess, while the remainder would have served admirably, in some separate form, as an advertisement of the Menpes Press, which, "under the superintendence of the artist," has in this book produced the finest piece of colour-printing of its kind that we have seen. Mr. Menpes's sketches are facile, and nearly always clever, but very unequal in every respect. Our chief complaint about them is their want of a sense of architecture, and yet two or three of them are irreproachable in that respect. Miss Menpes has written a series of sketches of Venetian life and character not without merit. Books about Venice have been divided into three classes—those to be read before, during, and after a visit. This volume before us belongs to the third class. It is the modern representative of the Drawing-Room Table Book, a thing that was almost extinct when recent years revived it.

PRINTS AND REPRODUCTIONS.

Hirth's Formenschatz, Heft 6, contains, as usual, some admirable reproductions of works of art, some of them by no means familiar. The portrait of Seti I, the beautiful small round temple at Baalbeck, which seems like an anticipation of some eighteenth-century development of classic architecture; the cupola of the Medresh of Sultan Kait Bey, and the minaret of the same ruler's mosque-tomb are excellently rendered. Goya's 'Bookseller of the Calle de las Carretas' does not fare quite so well; but Cranach's fascinating, though somewhat licentious 'Fountain of Youth' is very fair. There is a good reproduction of the interesting Cathedral at Famagusta in Cyprus, an example of pure Eastern French Gothic. Both the choice and the reproduction of the carved window fillings from San Sepolero in Bologna deserve praise. Throughout, as usual, the explanatory notes are scholarly and suitable.

Great Masters, Part XX., includes Cuypp, a landscape, Buckingham Palace. It was a good idea to choose for reproduction this comparatively inaccessible example of the master—it is well reproduced. Filippino Lippi, Mr. E. P. Warren's 'Tondo,' was exhibited at the last winter exhibition at Burlington House. The reproduction is peculiarly unsuccessful, and gives an effect of chiaroscuro absent from the picture. Mr. A. de Pass's 'Girl with a Tambourine,' by Hoppner, is as good an example of this artist as may be. Dürer supplies the so-called 'Portrait of Hans Imhof' at the Prado. As usual with precise linear design of the primitives, this method of reproduction gives an incorrect idea, its velvety blacks and general richness of tone being out of place.

Part XXI. Mr. A. Beit's 'The Letter Received,' by Metsu, is a companion piece to the

'Letter-Writer' of the same collection, already reproduced in this series. It is a perfect rendering of one of the finest of all Metsu's works. Correggio, 'Madonna of St. Jerome,' is a good reproduction, as is also the 'Dutch Courtyard,' by Pieter de Hoogh of the National Gallery. The last of the series is the 'Portrait of Alexander del Borro' at Berlin, which Sir Martin Conway assigns, with perhaps too little allowance for the difficulty of the attribution, to Velasquez.

'THE ARTIST ENGRAVER.'

WE have received Parts II. and III. of this interesting enterprise. The idea is to publish monthly a series of original etchings, drawings, engravings, lithographs, or woodcuts, and the experiment is worthy of patronage. Part II. contains three works of considerable merit—Mr. Will Rothenstein's lithograph of Rodin, and two very personal and charming woodcuts by Mr. T. Sturge Moore. The July number has an accomplished lithograph by Mr. A. S. Hartick, and a powerful but unpleasing chiaroscuro woodcut by Mr. Strang. The unpleasantness comes from the artist's endeavour to give the idea of massive relief by always cutting across the main direction of the lines. This is especially trying in the treatment of the high lights, which in the best examples of this art are always large, easy, and flowing—an imitation, one may suppose, of the effect of high lights in drawings thrown in with a full and liquid brush.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT BATH.

II.

ON Wednesday morning, August 10th, the members and friends started in considerably increased numbers, in brakes and carriages, to visit Lacock Abbey. The route taken led through the picturesque village of Box, and on past "Hazelbury Quarre" and the villages of Pickwick and Corsham.

The first stop was made at Box, and the church was visited, the party being met by the rector, the Rev. W. White, who described the building, and the restoration which has been carried out during his incumbency, which commenced in 1896. The church consists of chancel, nave, and north and south aisles, and is for the most part of the Decorated period, the south arcade being particularly good. The restoration has been lovingly and carefully executed, the galleries which disfigured the west end and the aisles having been swept away. There is a central tower, which is supported on four low Decorated arches, and as the chancel is somewhat long, and the appearance of the east end from the nave gave rather the impression of viewing the altar through a tunnel, the latter has been moved a few feet westward, a reredos in keeping with the church has been erected, and a vestry constructed behind, where in old days the processional passage might have been, as at Tideswell, in Derbyshire. A curious little stone coffin, evidently intended for an infant, was discovered during the restoration on the south side of the external wall of the chancel near the priest's door, and with this a legend is connected, which tells how, in the fourteenth century, the lady of the manor longed for an heir, who was snatched from her in the hour of his birth. This is now built into the wall over the door.

At "Hazelbury Quarre" a good view was obtained of one of the most famous of the Bath stone quarries, which supply the material that gives to the city and neighbourhood the solid and substantial look that all the houses, even the cottages, possess.

At Corsham there is a fine church, consisting of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, and, originally, a central tower. This has, unfortu-

nately, been removed, and a modern tower and spire have been erected over the south porch, which lend an ungainly appearance to the exterior. The aisles are separated from the nave by low Norman piers with small arches, the two easternmost of which were thrown into one early in the nineteenth century, to the great detriment of the architectural character of the building. A small chapel formerly occupied the east end of the north aisle, and the screen which separated it from the main building still exists. A small portion of the original rood-screen is now built into the south wall of the chancel over the priest's door.

At Lacock the party were met at the church by Mr. C. H. Talbot, the present lord of the manor, who gave a most interesting account of the history and architecture of the building, of which space only permits a brief *résumé* here. Taking his stand on the chancel steps, Mr. Talbot explained that the church was of much earlier foundation than the abbey, having been erected by Robert of Gloucester in the troubled times of Stephen about 1140. The Norman building had, however, completely disappeared, although evidences of its existence were to be found in the fact that in the sixteenth century rebuilders of that date used the old Norman stones in their work. The earliest part of the present building dated from the fourteenth century, of which the north transept was a good example. The south transept and the south and east walls were rebuilt in 1875. The lower part of the tower showed some signs of thirteenth-century work, but the whole was much pulled about in the fourteenth century. The north aisle was originally vaulted, but this arrangement had been altered to a flat roof. The Lady Chapel dated from 1430, which was proved from the fact that it contains the arms of Robert Nevill, who was Bishop of Salisbury from 1427 to 1437. The barrel roof to the nave was earlier than the chancel arch, the tympanum of which was occupied by a curious Perpendicular window. Over this were carvings of angels, some flying upwards, some down, as in Bishop Oliver King's representation of "Jacob's Ladder" on the west front of Bath Abbey. The present chancel dated from 1777. There was a fine monument to Sir William Sherington, who bought the abbey and manor from Henry VIII. and died in 1553.

The afternoon was devoted to a perambulation of the remains of Lacock Abbey, under the guidance of Mr. Talbot, who not only allowed the visitors to see all that was left of that famous establishment, but also threw open the house to inspection. Lacock Abbey is sometimes spoken of as unique, and it is so in this respect, that, whereas there are usually some remains of the monastic church, while the buildings have for the most part perished, in this case the church has entirely disappeared, with the exception of the north wall of the nave, while the buildings are almost intact, and incorporated in the sixteenth-century mansion.

The abbey was founded in 1232 by Ela (not Ella, as printed in our last report), Countess of Shrewsbury, and widow of William Long Espée, for Augustinian canonesses, and, according to the 'Book of Lacock,' it was on the same day that she founded the Carthusian Priory of Hinton Charterhouse, although some accounts assign that foundation to 1227. The entry in the 'Book of Lacock' runs: "Primo mane apud Lacock et Hinton post nonam." This would be quite possible, as the two places are only eighteen miles apart.

The north wall of the church now is the south front of the mansion, behind which runs the south side of the cloisters, which are complete, as are also the chapel and chapter-house, while the dormitory on the north side of the cloisters now forms part of the house. The chapel is in exactly the same position as the remaining building at Hinton Charterhouse, viz., between the church and chapter-house, which goes to

prove that that building, with its arrangements for the celebration of divine service, is in reality also a chapel, as it is correctly described in Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary,' and not the chapter-house, as it has been erroneously called of late.

The prevailing architecture is of the Early English style, though there are later additions both of the Decorated and Perpendicular periods, especially in the cloisters. The central column and vaulted roof of the chapter house are particularly beautiful. In the latter Mr. Talbot has arranged a museum of fragments of architectural details, some of them of exquisite design, found in the process of excavation and restoration. The calefactory, which is also complete, contains a large cistern, probably for the storage of water, and a fine fireplace. The greater part of the roofs are of the time of Sir William Sherington, and are the earliest known examples of the "truss and tie" system. In the grounds is a magnificent brazen tripod, probably intended for the warming of wine, which bears an inscription stating that it was made at Mechlin in 1500 by Peter de Waghevens. Prof. Hamelius, a delegate from the Société d'Archéologie of Brussels, with whose company the Association was honoured throughout the Congress, recognized the tripod as of true Flemish workmanship, and undertook to discover its actual purpose on his return home. He advised that it should be placed under cover, which Mr. Talbot said he had long intended to do. Over the south cloister now runs a long gallery, containing many fine pictures and portraits of Mr. Talbot's ancestors, from Sir William Sherington downwards, and in the Muniment Room the party were shown the Great Charter of Henry III., most carefully preserved, being one of six original copies. The date is 1225, and this copy was sent to Ela, the foundress of the abbey, in virtue of her position as sheriff of the county of Wiltshire, for the use of the knights and military tenants of the county. The charter was read by Dr. W. De Gray Birch, who explained that it was an extension and confirmation of John's Magna Charta. It is remarkable that it should have escaped the perils of the Dissolution, and descended uninjured to the present day.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Talbot, on the motion of the President, for the great kindness with which he had received and entertained the members of the Association, of which he is a life member.

At the evening meeting a paper was read by Mr. F. Bligh Bond, on 'West of England Rood Screens,' illustrated with numerous lantern views. "Rood-screens," said the lecturer, "are objects of the greatest interest, both historically and as symbolic of religious ideas." Confining himself to West of England examples, he said that the Church of England had scrupulously preserved the distinction between the nave and the chancel, and from the earliest time records were found of the veil, or screen, or wall, as at Bradford-on-Avon, being employed to mark the division. There was no real screen-work until the fourteenth century. As an example of the square-headed type the screen at Bridgewater was shown. This has now been removed from its original position, and is on the north side of the chancel. The work is very massive, and the details show that it was done late in the fourteenth century. The fine screen at Dunster Priory Church belongs to the same period. At Wellow there is a beautiful fifteenth-century screen. Examples of perfect rood-lofts remaining in Wiltshire were shown, and, for comparison, some types were exhibited which are met with in Devon.

The fact that so few rood-screens, comparatively, remain—about 2,000 out of the 14,000 ancient parish churches in England, of which 200 are in Norfolk alone—was due to the Puritan excesses far more than to the Reformation, in the opinion of the lecturer, but to this

the President entered a caveat, remarking that the neglect and ignorance of parsons, churchwardens, and people in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries accounted for more of the havoc wrought than all the disturbances of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries put together.

Thursday, August 11th, opened with rain, which, however, was rather a relief after the intense heat and dust of the previous days. In spite of the rain, a goodly party started in carriages for a visit to the neighbouring villages of Bitton, Siston, Pucklechurch, and Dyrham.

At Bitton the church was inspected under the guidance of Canon Ellacombe, the rector. This church is remarkable even now for the length of its nave, which, however, formerly extended 10 ft. further to the west, and the chancel seems short in comparison. The roof of the chancel is higher than that of the nave. The foundation of the church was very early, dating, according to Freeman, from the fifth century. Of this Saxon church there are no remains, although there are traces of "long-and-short" work in the north wall of the nave round one of the later windows. There are, however, two fragments of a very rude stone rood, consisting of one arm of the cross with extended hand, and the head inclined to the left, which may have come from the Saxon church. The chancel arch is a modern reproduction of the original eleventh-century Norman arch. The north doorway of the nave, and the south doorway, now blocked up, are of good twelfth-century Norman work.

There was an Early English chantry in the north aisle, and a large four-light window in the south wall, inserted in the time of Edward VI., marks the opening into a south chantry chapel, then pulled down. The north chantry was dedicated in 1299, as is proved by a deed in the Bishop's Registry at Exeter, and the tower was completed in 1370-1, as is shown by a deed recently found in the Vatican, which confirms the opinion held by Canon Ellacombe's father from architectural evidence. The tracery of the west window exactly corresponds with William of Wykeham's window at Winchester, while the east window is like that of St. Mary Redcliffe. The hood moulding over the west doorway terminates in the effigies of Edward III. and Queen Philippa.

The only noticeable thing about Siston Church is the Norman leaden font, which is circular, and contains figures of apostles and foliage under Norman arches in alternate panels. This is one of twenty-seven leaden fonts which are known to exist in England.

A visit was paid to Siston Court, which is a fine Tudor manor house, built on three sides round a courtyard, with angle turrets at the turn of the wings. The great hall has a good Jacobean mantelpiece, supported by caryatids, representing the god of plenty and the goddess of gardens, and is dated 1620. Queen Anne of Denmark paid a visit here in 1614.

The drive was continued to Pucklechurch, where was situated the palace of the West Saxon kings, the site of which is pointed out in a field not far from the church. Here, on May 26th, in the year 946, was enacted the tragedy in which, as Florence of Worcester says,

"Edmund, the great king of England, was stabbed to death at the royal vill by Leof, a ruffianly thief, while attempting to defend his steward from being murdered by the robber."

Edmund's body was carried to Glastonbury, and buried by St. Dunstan, the abbot. Here, also, took place a notable miracle, by which a boy whose eyes had been put out had his sight restored on the intercession of St. Aldhelm, as recorded by William of Malmesbury in the fifth book of his 'Gesta Pontificum.' The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, which probably explains the name—it is the church of "La Pucelle," the Maid. The north aisle con-

tains two fine monuments and a window of the fifteenth century, which have been described as "flamboyant," but Prof. Hamelius considered the tracery scarcely flowing enough to be so described.

After lunch the party proceeded to Dyrham, where they were received by the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt, the rector and squire, whose son, the Rev. W. E. Blathwayt, read the following notes upon the building: The church looks a very simple one at first sight, but detailed inspection points to many interesting and some doubtful features. In the main it is Perpendicular. The font is Norman. The next earliest part is the clustered pillar, with similar respond on the west side of the last arch of the arcade between the north aisle and nave, and dates from 1280. There is no chancel arch, but a piece of the wall on the south side shows where the rood-loft went. The corresponding wall on the north has been cut away to allow for the insertion of the Jacobean pulpit. This pulpit was lowered at the time of the restoration in 1877, when the rest of the three-decker was altered. There was some Perpendicular woodwork in front of the reading-desk, which unfortunately was burnt, owing to a fire at the builder's in Bath.

The south aisle is the most interesting. There was a chantry chapel, and to the west is the fine brass of Sir Morys and Lady Russell, 1401. The brass is engraved in Boutell's series. Subsequently the aisle was lengthened both ways, though not possibly at once. The Perpendicular east and west windows may have been put in again. Between the third and fourth window in the south wall is a space now occupied by a mural monument to Mary, wife of W. Blathwayt, and her parents. This was most likely left for the fine freestone canopied tomb with the recumbent effigies of George Wynter and his wife Ann Brain, 1581. This seems to have been removed eastward in front of the last window to allow for the placing of the above-mentioned monument. The south windows, as well as those in the north aisle (north wall), are square-headed, those in the south aisle having a rather flat arched head inside the church. In the aisle are some good tiles. Some are as they have been for years, but others have been rearranged. Several have been copied for the chancel. There are many exactly like some uncovered at Hayles Abbey in this county, and some at Gloucester.

In the south wall low down is a window, the use of which is not certain. The tower is good fifteenth-century work, with high arch into nave, a west door, and a flatter headed door in the south wall opening into a porch. This porch is certainly not in its original position, but may have been further east before the aisle was lengthened. The aisles are flush at the east end with the chancel, that on the north being plainly longer than at first. There is a ring of six bells. One has the heads of Edward I. and Eleanor as stops between the words of the motto. The east window has four pieces of old glass—figures: St. John the Baptist, the Blessed Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, and another, and in the west window of the north aisle is a quatrefoil of grisaille glass. The south aisle, or part of it, was used as a chapel for the guild of St. Denys, which was founded by Sir William Dennis and his wife. The guild is spoken of by Sir Robert Atkins; the existing altar being used for the services of the guild.

A discussion arose on the subject of "Low-side" windows, which led the Rev. Dr. Astley to sum up the various theories as to their purpose. These, he said, were four, viz.: (1) they were "leper" windows, which idea is altogether exploded; (2) they were intended for the sacristan to ring the sanctus bell when the chantry priest celebrated mass, that the people in the village, at work or play, might take part in the service; (3) they were intended for a light to be placed there at night, which is not

probable; (4) the chantry priest, sitting within, heard the confessions of penitents kneeling outside. This was the most probable explanation of their use, for it was well known how jealous the parish priests were of the interference of the chantry priests, and they would not allow the latter to hear the confessions of their parishioners in any other way.

On the north wall of the nave is a fine series of small brasses, one of which exhibits the latest example of Gothic lettering known to Mr. Oliver.

The party was largely increased at Dyrham by the presence of large numbers of the surrounding families, who were invited to meet the visitors, and all were hospitably entertained at Dyrham Park by Mr. Blathwayt.

On the drive back to Bath the Rev. C. W. Shickle pointed out the site of Ceaulin's camp and of the battle of Dyrham, which was fought in the year 577 and gave the kingdom of Wessex to the Saxons, after which they took and destroyed the three cities of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath. Mr. Shickle also pointed out the site of the battle of Lansdowne, between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians in 1642, and described the tactics of the opposing forces on the spot when Sir Ralph Hopton fell. The birthplace of St. Aldhelm and the little chapel connected with St. Elphege, the murdered Archbishop of Canterbury, were also passed, on the summit of Lansdowne Hill, just before the commencement of the descent into Bath. Such old-world associations seem out of place beside the modern race-course.

At the evening meeting Dr. Birch read a paper on 'The Rise of a Great Industry'—i.e., the woollen industry—by Mr. Giberne Sieveking, in the absence of the author, and Dr. Astley read a paper on 'The Saxon Church at Bradford-on-Avon.' After sketching the life of St. Aldhelm and his connexion with the diocese of Sherborne from 705 to 709, and giving a general view of the state of knowledge on the subject of Saxon architecture down to a very recent date, Dr. Astley pointed out the fact that people were content to class all Saxon work together, as though it were of one style throughout its five hundred years, and if a building showed signs of being Saxon, or containing Saxon work, that was enough. Sharon Turner enumerated half a dozen buildings, only two of which were Saxon at all. Rickman enumerated twenty, but was content to call them Saxon. Freeman could, therefore, speak of this church as "the most perfect unaltered Saxon church" that has come down to us, and could assign it to Aldhelm's time, and this is repeated even in the latest edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' But it remained for Prof. Baldwin Brown, by a careful study of 183 buildings which are more or less Saxon, to discriminate between three styles within this period, viz., before, during, and after the Danish wars—i.e., A.D. 600-800, 800-950, and 950-1066. Jarrold, Monkwearmouth, Escomb, Brixworth, and ten others belong to the first period, but not Bradford-on-Avon. This church, for reasons with which he agreed, was assigned to the early part of the third period. These reasons are: the plan—cruciform, for there was originally a south portion corresponding to that on the north, whose place is now taken by two hideous and unnecessary buttresses; its technique, i.e., the size and tooling of the stones; its proportions, especially the great height of the walls in comparison with the breadth of the building; and its ornamentation—the pilaster strips and arcading on the exterior being derived from the debased Roman arcading of Germany, the best example of which is at Lorsch, near Worms. There are other indications which point in the same direction, viz., the extremely small chancel arch and the narrowness of the doorways. His conclusion was that the building, as we see it, belongs to the great period of church

restoration in the reigns of Edgar or perhaps Ethelred, and was due to the influence of Dunstan. The church which most resembles Bradford is Dunham Magna, in Norfolk, which, however, is later still.

Dr. Birch strenuously upheld the early theory for the date, basing his argument on William of Malmesbury's words, while Mr. Wigfull supported the reader of the paper, except that he would assign the date to a year after, rather than before, 1000 A.D. Dr. Astley, in reply, pointed out that what William of Malmesbury says is that "St. Aldhelm is generally supposed to have built a monastery at Bradford," and adds:—

"To this day (1125) at that place there exists a little church (ecclesiola), which he is said to have built in honour of the blessed St. Lawrence."

Friday, August 12th, was occupied with visits to Glastonbury and Wells. At the former place the party were met by Prebendary Grant, and conducted round the ruins. The day was magnificent, and it was possible to gain a good idea of the glories of the Vale of Avalon in the legendary days of Joseph of Arimathea and King Arthur. The Prebendary sketched the history of the famous monastery from the time of Dunstan to the Dissolution, and pointed out the principal features of the building, which have been recently described in these columns. Mr. Patrick gave a detailed account of its architecture, and Dr. Astley drew attention to two points which he thought worthy of mention, viz., (1) that the intersecting Norman arches of the arcading, both on the exterior and interior of the western Lady Chapel, or Galilee, commonly, but erroneously, called St. Joseph's Chapel, are of exactly the same character as that on the west front of the Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk, both dating about 1085; (2) the library of this monastery was praised by Leland, who writes that when he crossed the threshold he was struck with amazement at the number and magnificence of the volumes. Most of these precious manuscripts perished, though some are in the British Museum, and some are at Longleat, even as the stones of the buildings were sold after the Dissolution for 6d. a cart-load.

At the abbot's kitchen Dr. Astley pointed out its resemblance to the great kitchen, now the Dean's, at Durham, and also that it showed the last survival on a grand scale of the cyclopean architecture of the Celtic and Irish beehive cells. At the Museum, where are deposited the finds from the Glastonbury lake village, Dr. Astley gave a lecture on 'Lake Dwellings,' and pointed out how the ornamentation on certain bone combs and other articles—viz., circles and dots, and incised lines and crosses—corresponds in every respect with the ornamentation on the finds from the Dumbuck and Langbank crannogs on the Clyde. The Glastonbury village would appear to have been for a long while in occupation, for the finds here extend from the Neolithic through the Bronze, into the Iron Age.

The afternoon was devoted to Wells, but it was all too short to do justice to one tithe of what was to be seen. In the absence of Canon Church through illness, Mr. C. J. Williams conducted the party round the Bishop's Palace and grounds, and through the Vicar's Close, and Dr. Astley gave an account of the history and architecture of the cathedral. He remarked that the west front was intended for an illustration of the 'Te Deum,' and drew special attention to the beauties of the chapter-house and Lady Chapel, and explained the reasons for the inverted arches, or St. Andrew's cross, supporting the central tower, which, though necessary, have by no means a pleasing effect.

In the evening the members and friends attended a conversation given by the Rev. C. W. Shickle and Mrs. Shickle at the Art Gallery, when the former read a paper on 'The City Chamberlain's Accounts,' and Mr. S. Syden-

ham gave an interesting address on 'Bath Waters in Ancient and Modern Times.' The City Charters were on view, and were read and explained by Dr. W. de Gray Birch. The earliest is of the time of Richard I., and gives to the citizens "all the privileges which the citizens of Winchester possess." What these were is not specified, but as Winchester was then still a royal city they must have been considerable.

The concluding meeting of a most successful Congress was held on Saturday morning, and votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor and Corporation of Bath, and to all concerned in furthering the objects of the Conference.

THE CHANTREY BEQUEST.

THE report of the Committee of the House of Lords on the administration of the Chantry Bequest is as complete a justification of the critics of the Royal Academy as we could wish. Since both disputants, the Academy and their critics alike, welcomed the inquiry, both sides must have had reason to suppose that the Committee would be equitable and dispassionate, and no doubt the members of the Royal Academy will agree with us that the result of the inquiry is according to the facts of the case. The Committee find that the contention of critics that the Chantry collection,

"while containing some fine works of art, is lacking in variety and interest, and while failing to give expression to much of the finest artistic feeling of its period, includes not a few works of minor importance,"

is "approximately correct." They add that

"the collection, in their opinion, contains too many pictures of a purely popular character, and too few which reach the degree of artistic distinction evidently aimed at by Sir Francis Chantrey."

An explanation of the mismanagement, an explanation which the entire press has been demanding in vain for years, came out in the process of the inquiry. It may be summed up in Lord Crew's saying that "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." No one member of the Council seems ever to have taken the duties and responsibilities of the trust upon him. No serious discussion of the policy and methods which they ought to follow seems ever to have taken place. The procedure which in the early days of the administration the Council hit upon was for the Council to meet, after a list of pictures proposed by any members of the Council had been posted up for a week, and to proceed at once to vote first upon the order in which the pictures were to be considered, and then to vote for the purchase or rejection of each picture in turn. It is not difficult to see that by such a mode of procedure, in which no pre-determined policy, no common line of action weighed with the individual voter, the decisions would represent the average of the prejudices and uncontrolled personal predilections of the members of the Council. Nor is it difficult, under these conditions, to understand how it came about that the Council frequently bought a second work by a mediocre artist who was already represented. The explanation given agrees, it will be seen, to a great extent with the surmise made in these columns in a review of Mr. MacColl's pamphlet on the Chantry Bequest. In discussing that we argued that the probabilities were in favour of gross neglect and indifference to the essential artistic merit of the works purchased, rather than to any deliberate and conscious perversion of the funds from their proper purposes to the advantage of the Royal Academy, and this is, in fact, the finding of the Lords' Committee which declares that "there is no ground for any imputation of corrupt or interested motives against that body."

At the same time it should be remembered that this neglect of artists outside the walls of Burlington House, this careful seclusion to

their own following of the funds placed at their disposal, has been, to say the least of it, highly advantageous to the Royal Academy, and Sir W. B. Richmond's evidence proves that in one instance, at least, an artist was penalized for sending a picture elsewhere rather than to the Academy. Hence, although we fully agree with the Committee in supposing that no corrupt or interested motives were consciously present at any time to the members of the Council, their action has produced the same effects as if they had been so influenced.

What comes out most decidedly in the inquiry is the total incapacity of a large body like the Council of the Royal Academy to buy pictures with intelligence and discretion. We believe that in the present condition of the arts, where there is not one common tradition, but an infinite diversity of tendencies, ten men acting with the best will, the highest endeavour, and the most conscientious impartiality would always fail to buy pictures successfully. It is inevitable that the bias of one man should counteract an opposite bias of another, with the result that the only pictures on which they could find a common ground would be themselves in the nature of a compromise, and compromise is fatal to art. We therefore welcome the recommendation of the Committee to vest the administration in the hands of three men, one the President of the Royal Academy, one a Royal Academician appointed by the Council, and the third an Associate elected by the Associates. This is by no means the ideal administration we might imagine. We feel sure that one man would always be better than three, and that a man like the Keeper of the Tate Gallery, who stands outside the scrimmage of artistic rivalries and competition, would generally be better than one who is in the thick of it. But if we take all the circumstances into consideration, especially the natural reluctance to change more than is absolutely necessary of the provisions of a will, we cannot doubt that the suggestion is a sensible and practical compromise, and perhaps as strong a measure of reform as would be likely to find acceptance. We note with particular interest and pleasure the definite position given to the Associates. It is a step in the right direction. No sound reform is likely to take place in the organization of the Royal Academy until the position of the Associates is changed, until the inferior grade is either abolished altogether, or at least given some considerable power in determining the policy of the whole body. As it is now, the Associate is kept in tutelage until all reforming zeal has evaporated and his energy is sufficiently reduced to make him a comfortable companion. We hope that the meaning of this suggestion will not be missed.

What will be the effect of this report on the art of England, supposing its suggestions are carried into effect? It is well not to have extravagant hopes, and there is good precedent for supposing that after a few years of better administration things will return to their former condition. The Academy is a body which understands to perfection the supreme power of masterly inactivity. It holds Burlington House itself in consideration of effecting certain sweeping reforms in its constitution, which it has calmly postponed *sine die*. The modern artist is intensely individualistic, and in proportion as he is an artist he finds it difficult to combine with his kind for any ulterior purpose. The Academy, on the other hand, has this great advantage, that to a large extent its members are bound together by more convincing and less capricious ties than those of sympathy on artistic questions. As a purely commercial venture it will always command success, because it gives the half-educated classes exactly what they relish. It is, of course, a serious blow to genuine art, which has always maintained a precarious and sporadic

existence among us, that the Academy, in addition to its popular and commercial success, has managed to secure to itself the prestige attaching to an academic society. It is this that those who care for serious and really academic art in England must always deplore. We do not grudge the Academy its success as a popular entertainment, we lament that the same body should be allowed to represent national art as a whole; and from this point of view the finding of the Lords' Committee that there are too many pictures of a popular nature in the Chantrey Collection will, one may hope, bring home to the public at large what the critics have long proclaimed—that the one thing that the Royal Academy is *not* is a body of Academic artists.

We must congratulate Mr. MacColl on this termination to a long and arduous undertaking. The exposure of abuses is always a disagreeable and invidious task. It lays the enthusiastic reformer open to misconstruction of motives, and there has been no lack of insinuations of this kind on the part of the other side. Considering the silent contempt with which Mr. MacColl's criticisms were met, we cannot but think that he has shown remarkable restraint and courtesy in his necessary reiteration of the charges. His pertinacity in the performance of a public duty has at last been justified by the unanimous verdict of the members of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, to whom all lovers of our national art owe a debt of gratitude for the conscientious and equitable way in which they have performed their duties.

THE DARNLEY TITIAN.

THE most important addition to our National Gallery that has been made for many years is now on view at Trafalgar Square. It is the so-called 'Ariosto,' formerly in the Darnley Collection at Cobham. It is impossible to praise too highly the patriotism and public spirit of those without whose aid the nation could hardly have afforded the 30,000*l.* necessary for the purchase. But for the generous assistance of Lady Wantage, Lord Iveagh, Lord Burton, Mr. Astor, and Mr. Beit, this, which is one of the few Titian portraits remaining in private hands, would almost certainly have found its way across the Atlantic. No less do we rejoice that the Director of the National Gallery was sufficiently aware of the importance of this opportunity to call in their aid. We have felt bound from time to time to point out grave defects in the administration of the National Gallery, which at one time seemed incapable of doing anything better than destroying or removing valuable old frames and replacing them by vulgar modern ones. We are glad to see that outside criticism and the friendly rivalry of the National Art Collections Fund have brought about a change, of which the acquisition of the Darnley Titian is a striking proof.

It is a great thing to have at last a portrait by Titian at Trafalgar Square, and further to have one which shows the master at a peculiarly interesting moment of his career. It belongs to the first decade of the sixteenth century, to the time when Titian was profoundly influenced by Giorgione. Indeed, so like a Giorgione is this portrait, in pose, in design, and in technique, that Mr. Herbert Cook actually attributed it to him; nor was it by any means one of his least defensible attributions. Apart from the signature Titianus, however, it must, we think, be given to Titian, for while it comes very near to Giorgione, there is a distinction. The mood is less intense, less fervently poetical than in similar pieces by Giorgione—such, for instance, as the portrait of a young man at Berlin, the presence of which in our national collection would have seemed doubly precious now for the sake of comparison. That picture was offered to the

National Gallery for half the price at which the Berlin Gallery acquired it, and for one-thirtieth of that now given for the contemporary Titian.

The 'Ariosto'—it should, we think, be hinted, in giving it this title, that the features of the man bear no resemblance to those of the poet—is as splendid in colour as it is in design. It would indeed be hard to find anywhere a more consummate piece of painting than that of the puffed silk sleeve of a dull bluish grey toned with the subtlest glazes of golden brown. This part is fortunately in good condition, which is more than can be said of the face, in which retouches have damaged the modelling of the eye orbits and affected in an unfortunate manner the most expressive passages round the depression which passes from the nostril to the corner of the mouth. For all that the picture remains a masterpiece admirably expressive of that short and happy moment in Venetian art when the whole of life seemed transmuted by the spell of a music which almost sounds again when we look at the pictures of Giorgione and a few, such as this, of Titian.

THE CHURCHES OF SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

III.

BEFORE proceeding to notice the furniture of the interior of these churches, a word or two may be said as to debased or pseudo-classical work that remains in the fabrics. There is an instance of late Gothic brickwork of a respectable kind in the tower of Edwalton church. It is too much smothered with ivy, but on the south side diamonding work after a large design, in black brick, is plainly discernible. There are one or two good red-brick towers thus treated in the south of Essex, as at Fryerning and Ingatestone, which are known to be of Henry VII.'s date; but this appears to be later, and there seems no reason to doubt the tradition current in the neighbourhood that Edwalton tower represents one of the very few pieces of church building that were accomplished during the reign of Queen Mary.

The tower of Screveton church is sometimes assigned to Elizabethan days; but it cannot well be later than the last quarter of the fifteenth century, and was merely somewhat amended a century later. Kelly's 'Directory' assures us that Farndon church "was erected during the reign of Elizabeth, and is supposed to be the third built on the present site." If this was the case it would be about the greatest wonder of English church architecture. All that happened was that repairs were done to the tower in 1598, when a new debased window was inserted; those who accomplished this work were so pleased with their small labours that they caused their initials and the date to be carved on a stone inserted in the tower. Some ignorant person has interpreted this to indicate a complete rebuilding or general restoration.

The church of Holme Pierrepont is of peculiar interest, as it was rebuilt throughout on the old foundations, save the tower and spire and the arcade between nave and south aisle, soon after the restoration of the monarchy, and is supplied with creditable imitations of Gothic windows. These well-built windows and walls make no attempt at slavish copy, and tell their own tale; the south porch is a noteworthy piece of classical work. At Barton-in-Fabis is a fairly good classical porch of 1693. It has so often been the custom—and still is in some parts of England—to sweep away all church work of the eighteenth century, as though of necessity poor, that it might be supposed that church fabrics were never handled in the days of Queen Anne and the first three Georges. That century was not one of particular architectural credit, and there was a good deal of cheap and rather mean work done at times in

country places; but the century had its history, the Church of England was then extant, and it is foolish and false to try to blot out its record in stone as though it was but a gap. For this reason I am glad to note the continuance of the not very imposing pseudo-classical tower of Orston, built in 1767—which Kelly and others describe as Norman!—and hope it will always be retained. It is quite right, too, to retain the square-cut western doorway of the fine tower of Bingham, with the initials T. B. and R. L. and the date 1729; many an architect or incumbent would have insisted on clearing it away. It is right, also, to retain the 1733 work in the porch of Upper Broughton. The two whole churches of the end of the eighteenth century, Rempstone and Kinoulton, already mentioned, are certainly somewhat of the mean and cheap type; nevertheless, it is interesting to note the kind of work of a poor character then produced. Even such churches as these have at least one notable point in each: at Rempstone the basin-font has a particularly well-wrought and unusual stand of ironwork, whilst at Kinoulton there is a mahogany pulpit, a wood seldom found in churches.

With regard to old altar-stones, the church of Ratcliffe-on-Soar has the old mensa of the high altar restored to its proper use; one of the consecration crosses is plainly visible. This stone is unusually large for a village church. It measures 7 ft. 1½ in. by 2 ft. 9 in., and is 6 in. in thickness; it has a chamfered edge. At Normanton-on-Soar an old altar-stone, bearing all the five consecration crosses, has been re-erected at the east end of the chancel. In this case the mensa was not that of the high altar, but probably of an altar in the south transept; it measures only 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., and is 6 in. in thickness. In the chancel of Car-Colston, against the north wall, rests the uprooted headstone of Dr. Thoroton, who died in 1678; it was originally the mensa of the high altar, and measures 7 ft. 6 in. long by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, but the width was lessened when utilized. Two of the consecration crosses are visible. It seems a great pity to have removed this stone from its use as a memorial. At Gotham is a modern stone altar.

There are several churches in which early examples of post-Reformation holy tables occur. Fairly good Jacobean examples are to be seen in the churches of Barton-in-Fabis, Keyworth, and Ratcliffe-on-Soar; in each case they are out of use. There is one of early Jacobean date in use at Barnby-in-the-Willows.

Various instances of good substantial altar-rails of early date have disappeared to make way for far less suitable ones of brass or for a wooden single rail on cast-iron supports that are turned out in such numbers by the ordinary "church-furnishing" men of modern days. It is a common mistake to imagine that there were no altar-rails before the time of Archbishop Laud. The oldest set of balustraded altar-rails in these churches is to be seen at Flintham, where they are probably late Elizabethan. The Jacobean altar-rails of Elton are also before Laud's time, and those of Ratcliffe-on-Soar and Langar are also possibly pre-Laudian. At Barnby there was a fine set of rails, almost certainly of Laudian date, but by a recent piece of egregious bad taste these have been removed, and now stand amidst dust and rubbish under the tower; their place has been taken by a poor modern thing on the usual painted cast-iron standards. This is the more unhappy as both chancel and nave are otherwise most exceptionally rich in old woodwork. At Car-Colston and Tithby there are altar-rails of unusually slender balustrades, which seem to be of Queen Anne or early Georgian date. At Car-Colston there is a singular arrangement, for the gates in the centre project in a semicircular form.

The various pre-Reformation fonts have already been mentioned under their respective

architectural styles; but there is a most interesting group of fonts of Restoration date which demand notice. The use of the old fonts was deliberately abandoned by the Puritans during their brief rule in Commonwealth days. When the Church was re-established many a font that had been ejected or disused was at once brought back again. But in some cases fonts had been broken up or were lost, and it was necessary to supply new ones. These are to be occasionally found scattered throughout England, and generally bearing the date of 1660, 1661, 1662, or somewhat later. For the most part they are rather clumsy efforts, but ought never to be lightly regarded, for they are a striking proof of genuine effort to sustain the historic sacramental continuity of the Church. At Southwell Minster is one dated 1661, but the group under consideration, designed after that of Southwell, bear the date 1662, the year when the ejection of those ministers who refused conformity brought about the general restoration of the customary ritual of baptism. The pattern adopted in this group of adjacent churches, Bingham (now moved to East Bridgeford), Scarrington, Tithby, Shelford, Whatton, and Sibthorpe, is that of a coarsely shaped chalice with an octagonal sloping-sided bowl, and a thick stem or shaft. Both bowl and shaft are ornamented with stiffly executed designs of rosettes, flowers, and geometrical patterns. The one at Orston shows much more feeling and taste, and is, I believe, by far the best in England of that date. It has a well-developed octagonal bowl, with semicircular headed arcades on each panel with floral mouldings. Seven of the faces are ornamented with well-cut designs; that on the south side is the most remarkable, of a double Tudor rose from the centre of which springs a pottle, and out of the pottle spring three tulip-heads with short stalks looking just as if they were standing in water: possibly symbolic of the Holy Trinity. On the eighth face is inscribed: "Given by Mrs. Constantia Kerchevall, Feb. 7, 1662."

There is no mediæval font-cover remaining in these churches, but there are many traces of the universal ordering of such covers after the recovery from Puritanism. Of this date are the flat, ball-knobbed covers of the fonts of Edwalton, Normanton-on-Soar, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, Wysall, Cropwell Bishop, Flintham, and Flawborough. Elton has a copied Jacobean cover, flung away amid rubbish under the tower. The slightly raised cover at Hickling is dated 1665.

Various churches retain their sedilia. The splendidly carved ones at Hawton have already been named, and those of Car-Colston are also exceptionally good. Other instances may be noted at Barton-in-Fabis, Clifton, Plumtree, and Wilford. At West Bridgeford there are only two seats. In all these instances the sedilia are on the same level, but at Ratcliffe-on-Soar and at Bingham they are graded. Much dignity has recently been given to the large chancel of Bingham by the present rector's restoration of the three rising wide steps across the chancel in line with the sedilia. Lowered window-sills to serve as sedilia, a common device in some parts, are but seldom found in this part of the Midlands; an instance may be noted at Keyworth.

Sibthorpe, in addition to Hawton, possesses an Easter Sepulchre with sculptured figures, but on a far less imposing scale than Hawton. There are good examples of the more usual sepulchral recess to the north of the altar at Ratcliffe-on-Soar and at West Bridgeford; at the latter place the recess has been moved to the like position in the new chancel.

The piscinas are not specially noteworthy, save that there is one at the east end of the south aisle of Scroveston church, which is as perfect in the beautiful foliation of the leaves round the drain as if it had been cut yesterday; it was recently uncovered, and must have been carefully filled up by some reverent hand in the

hopes of its future use. At Owthorpe the piscina has an embattled edge. At Keyworth the old stone credence shelf remains. There are double piscina drains at Bunny and West Bridgeford. The Norman piscina shaft at Tollerton has already been noticed.

There are very few traces of holy-water stoups: at Thorpe-by-Newark a large early cylinder-shaped one has been placed on an old base to serve as a font.

Nor is the district rich in old pulpits. There is a well carved mediæval example in wood, circa 1400, at Wysall; but, with the worst possible taste, this old pulpit has been discarded in favour of a pretentious modern successor in stone, the mediæval one standing useless at the west end of the nave. There is an early Jacobean example at Barton-in-Fabis, and somewhat later ones are worth noticing at Granby and Owthorpe.

As to rood-screens, there is the base of one at Bingham; a much mutilated one at Bunny; a restored example at Barton; some bits among the high pews at Elton; and a good late one at Balderton. The Wysall screen, circa 1400, is interesting, and noteworthy for small quatrefoil holes in the panels on the south side, which may have been used for confession purposes by penitents kneeling in the nave. A good late example at Staunton has a raised black-letter inscription running along the top of the base, asking prayers for its 1515 founder. There are well-designed new screens at Plumtree, Stanford, and Sutton St. Michael.

There are four misericord stalls at Wysall, and a single quaint one at Scroveston with realistic carving of a man warming his feet at a fire.

There are several instances of old church doors remaining; those of Granby and Hickling have remarkably good wrought ironwork foliated hinges. On the north door (fourteenth century) of Balderton are the words "Jesu mercy, Mary help." There is much carving on the late west doorway of the tower at Hawton. A piece of thirteenth-century wall-plate, with nail-head ornament, may be noticed in the north aisle of Cropwell Bishop. There are several fairly good roofs of late fifteenth century, with well-carved bosses, remaining; but the earlier roofs of the chancel of Wysall and of the north aisle of Orston are particularly noteworthy.

There is no special richness in old chests in this district. Tithby, however, has a fine example of early fourteenth-century work, with good foliated ironwork, of unusually large size. There is a large plain one at Scroveston, circa 1500. Orston and Shelford have smaller chests of somewhat later date. Flintham has an initialled chest dated 1633. At Hickling is a pillar alms-box, inscribed with initials, the date 1685, and the legend "Remember the Poore." One other woodwork detail, often overlooked, consists of Jacobean coffin-stools or rests. There is a good pair of these at Scroveston, and another pair at Shelton, whilst at Scarrington and Thorpe-by-Newark single ones remain.

There are very few instances in English churches where there are original stone seats round the bases of the pillars, but this occurs in two of the churches of South Nottinghamshire, Sutton St. Michael and Coddington, where they may be noticed in each case surrounding the supports of the north arcade. The evidence of the general seating of much of the church area in pre-Reformation days is considerable throughout this district, far more so than in some parts of the Midlands. The instances of old seats with poppy-head bench-ends are fairly frequent. Six of these may be noted at Costock; five, *temp.* Richard II., at Cropwell Bishop; fourteen at Granby, one with a mermaid; twenty, of much excellence, at Barnby; whilst at Balderton there are no fewer than forty carved bench-ends, the "poppy-head" being curiously and ingeniously

formed in each case of a couple of rabbits with their heads downwards. Old benches may also be noted at Car-Colston and Edwalton, whilst at Hickling there is an early pew.

This part of Nottinghamshire is of much interest to the student of recumbent monumental effigies, both in stone and alabaster. There are fine series at Clifton, Willoughby, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, Whatton, Staunton, and Holme Pierrepont; and at West Leake there are three of stone, each in a sepulchral recess. Single ones may be noted at Barton, Wysall, Bingham, Hawton, Sibthorpe, Flintham, Stanford-on-Soar, Screveton, Orston, and Langar (late), whilst at Costock there is an effigy of a priest in an outer founder's recess, and the figure of a mutilated knight in the churchyard of West Bridgeford. Effigies incised on slabs may be seen at Ratcliffe-on-Soar, Stanford, Stanton-on-Wold, and Willoughby. Brasses are rare; there are several good ones at Clifton, a fourteenth-century priest at Stanford, an interesting one to Rector Ralph Babington (1521), who rebuilt the rectory at Hickling, and a late mural one at Radcliffe-on-Trent.

Among other noteworthy monuments are those of Sir Thomas Parkyns (1741) in Bunny church (the celebrated wrestling baronet is represented by a life-size statue, erected in his lifetime, with arms extended in the first position of the "Cornish hug"); a bust of Sir Gervase Clifton (1666, aged eighty) in Clifton chancel, surrounded by an aureole of the impaled arms of his seven wives; and mural kneeling effigies at Gotham, Normanton-on-Soar, Holme Pierrepont, and Owtorpe.

The comic element is not altogether lacking from the churchyard inscriptions. The following instance, from a slate headstone in Edwalton churchyard, as clear cut as on the day it was carved, must suffice:—

"Rebecca Freeland, wife of the late William Freeland, Gent., Interred here the 1st of May, MDCCXLI.

She drank good Ale, good Punch, & Wine,
And liv'd to th' Age of ninety-nine."

J. C. C.

THE SEAL OF ROTHESAY.

Rothsay, August 2nd, 1904.

IMPRESSIONS of the older seal of the burgh of Rothsay are made by pressing the wax between two large metal dies. The device on the obverse (a castle between a galley and the sun and moon) is surrounded by the words "villa . de rothissa . liberius . datur," and that on the reverse (a shield bearing a fess chequy) by the words "per . robertum . stuart . regem . scotorum," the words "villa" and "per" beginning right above the device as one inspects it. The authors of 'The Arms of the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland,' made the observation (p. 345) that these words are "curiously indicative of an ignorance of Latin on the part of the workman by whom they were engraved"; and added that the seal now in use "has the legend corrected, no doubt rightly, into 'Libertas datur villæ de Rothissa per Robertum Stuart Regem Scotorum'—a record of the erection of the burgh in 1400 by Robert III."

The words on the old seal seem good enough Latin for "the town of Rothsay is more freely granted by Robert the Stuart, King of the Scots." As was pointed out by the Rev. Dr. J. King Hewison in 'Bute in the Olden Time' (vol. ii. p. 197) the words "villa de rothissa liberius datur" probably have reference to the terms of the burgh charter, which is extant, and is given, though not with absolute accuracy, in J. Eaton Reid's 'History of Bute,' p. 257. By it the king makes known to all men that he has granted to the men (characterizing them very politely) of his town of Rothsay ("ville nostre Rothissaye") that they and their successors shall hold the said town as a free royal burgh

"per omnes rectas metas ipsius burgi antiquas et divisas" as freely as any burgh in his kingdom, "aliquibus burgensibus liberius conceditur seu datur." The word "liberius" may be superfluous here, though it occurs in the same position in other charters, and perhaps was intended to show, without derogating from the honour and value of the grant, that the liberties of the burgesses did not originate with the charter. But the legend on the seal seems to be as correct grammatically as it is historically. I suggest that the older form has not been corrected, but corrupted into the form now in use. Would that the chief author of the "arms" were alive to-day, were it to defend his dictum or to qualify it.

A. D. MACBETH.

Five-Irt Gossipy.

IN speaking of the silver relief recently acquired by the British Museum at the Hawkins sale we omitted to mention the fact that it was through the timely aid of the National Art Collections Fund that this unique work was secured for the nation. The competition of foreign museums, particularly the Berlin Museum, was very keen, and we are glad that the effect of this newly formed society has already been felt in so happy a manner. Through the same society Mr. Pfungst has presented to the Museum a valuable sixteenth-century Rhodian plate of unusual design.

THE death, in his eightieth year, is announced from Frankfort of the distinguished *genre* painter, Prof. Heinrich Hasselhorst. His pictures, among the best-known of which are 'Portia in the Trial Scene from "The Merchant of Venice," 'May Festival,' &c., show great mastery of technical details.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Promenade Concerts.

Two novelties figured in the scheme of the Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall last Saturday evening. Concerning S. Wassilenko, the composer of the 'Poème Epique,' nothing is known here. In the work in question he employs themes of Slavonic type, and uses his orchestra with a good deal of freedom and ability, though at more than one point the feeling is engendered that he finds some difficulty in accurately reproducing in tones the picture that is in his mind. The 'Poème' presents several sections, of which a martial *allegro* is the most striking and effective, though the music here is sometimes aggressively harsh. Adequately interpreted by Mr. Wood's band, the piece met with a favourable reception. The second novelty took the shape of a Violoncello Concerto in D minor (No. 2) by Van Goens, a clever composer and 'cellist, who died recently. It contains three movements, of which the *andante* is the most melodious and expressive. Skilful writing for the solo instrument appears in both the first and last movements, but the accompaniments are for the most part thin and colourless. M. Jacques Renard, the principal 'cellist in the band, gave an admirable performance of the solo portions, his tone being full and round, and his command of expression all that could be desired. The work will no doubt be heard again. Last Tuesday evening Mr. Wood brought forward the *entr'acte* which ushers in the final act of Tchaikowsky's opera

'Mazeppa,' the libretto of which was founded on Pushkin's poem 'Poltava.' This "symphonic picture," called 'The Battle of Poltava,' is equally vivid and forceful. The composer introduces therein a national song entitled 'Glory,' some phrases from the same hymn of the Greek Church that he used in the '1812' overture, and a march which is a genuine tune of the time of Peter the Great. Though almost as noisy, the piece is not so interesting or effective as the same composer's '1812' overture, and cannot be accounted a particularly welcome addition to the repertory of the band. It was performed with the needful energy and decision. Saint-Saëns contributed to the programme his gruesome 'Danse Macabre,' and the Violoncello Concerto in A minor, the solo in the latter being played with marked skill by M. Renard.

HANDEL'S 'NISI DOMINUS.'

REFERRING to the notice of this important and interesting manuscript in your issues of the 16th and 23rd ult., permit me, as its late owner for many years, and as having devoted my life and fortune to antiquarian study and research in various branches (including music) disinterestedly for the public benefit, to make a few remarks. The full title of this setting of the 127th Psalm ("Except the Lord build the house"), as given on the initial page of such MS., is "Concertino, Nisi Dominus, à 5 Con. VV. [=Concerti Violini] del Sig^r Hendel," and the date is certainly 1707, when it was composed at Rome, and completed on July 13th. It comprises thirteen pages, oblong folio, but is not a full score; whether more than partly autograph may, I think, be open to some doubt, although the fact of its bearing no indication of place or date of composition nor signature does not argue against its being holograph. Comparatively few original musical scores bear the composer's signature or date, just as most pictures of the old masters carry no such attestation, and the person who would require the like is no connoisseur. I do not remember that the manuscript in question is marked "2^{do}." Its two "sheets" bear, however (probably as a guide to the sticher), an abbreviated form of *primo* and *secondo* in a corner of each respectively. I quite agree with the statement that this MS. passed directly from the generous and learned Abate Fortunato Santini to his friend the Rev. Edw. Goddard, the well-known musical amateur of Chichester, Sussex, who visited him at Rome in March and April, 1835, and in February, 1839. Indeed, it is mentioned in the Catalogue of the Abate's library. In 1878 I acquired the greater part of Goddard's valuable musical collection, including about seventy MSS., as an addition to my own already extensive one—considered to be the finest of its kind in this country. Of these MSS. at least twenty-six were given to him by Santini, some of them being original compositions by the latter. Yet it is generally supposed that the whole of the MSS. from Santini's library are in the Episcopal Palace at Munster in Westphalia, as having passed by sale at his death.

WILLIAM J. HARVEY.

Musical Gossipy.

DR. EDGAR ISTEEL writes, in connexion with the remark made in the *Athenæum* of July 23rd, viz., that "it will be curious to see whether he has any answer" to the statement made by M. Pougin in *Le Ménestrel*, viz., that M. Istel cannot, as stated by him, have performed Rousseau's 'Pygmalion,' but that he possibly may have come across the 'Pygmalion' of Aspelmayr, or that of

Benda, and mistaken it for a score by Rousseau. Dr. Istel informs us by letter that he has twice written to M. Pougin without receiving any answer. He therefore refers us to his 'Jean-Jacques Rousseau als Komponist seiner Lyrischen Scene "Pygmalion," published by Breitkopf & Härtel in 1901 (a Beiheft of the "Publikationen der Internationalen Musik-Gesellschaft"). In this monograph he describes the manuscript score which he found in the library of the royal castle at Berlin, and both from external and internal evidence adduced by him there seems every reason for believing that he has discovered Rousseau's music to 'Pygmalion.' Anyhow, in this monograph Dr. Istel shows that he has thoroughly investigated the whole matter. It is obvious, therefore, that M. Pougin's suggestion is entirely out of place.

Mr. W. BARCLAY SQUIRE has contributed an interesting and valuable article entitled 'Purcell's Dramatic Music' to the July-September number of the *Quarterly Magazine* of the International Musical Society. The list of Henry Purcell's works drawn up when the Purcell Society was founded in 1876 was only considered as provisional. During the last few years an "elaborate series of indexes of Purcell's music has been compiled from both printed and manuscript sources, which has thrown much new light on the amount of his work still extant."

Mr. Barclay Squire is, therefore, able not only to add to the original list, but also to supply many new details with respect to the composer's operas and to the incidental music which Purcell wrote for various plays, also to correct statements made by various authors. What he says concerning 'Dido and Æneas' is of special interest. The date of the production of this work has been given as 1675 (Prof. Edward Taylor), 1677 (Sir John Hawkins), and 1680 (Dr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland). Mr. Squire believes, however, that it was written at a much later period. We must refer our readers to the article itself to see what evidence he brings forward in support of his contention, but we will give his concluding words:—

"Summing up the results of this rather tedious investigation, it may be said that such evidence as there is on the subject points to 'Dido and Æneas' having been composed after 1688 and before the summer of 1690. If this is the case the work is almost certainly later than Blow's 'Venus and Adonis,' and the form of 'Dido and Æneas' may well have been suggested to Purcell by his master's curious experiment in dramatic music. That 'Dido' remains infinitely superior to Blow's Masque does not detract from the interest attaching to the latter."

THE inauguration of the César Franck monument at Paris in the St. Clotilde square, which was to have taken place this month, has been postponed until the 20th of October.

'LA CARRERA,' the opera of M. Gabriel Dupont, which gained the Sonzogno prize, was recently performed with great success at Udine (Austria). This work is also announced for performance during the forthcoming season of the Paris Opéra Comique.

M. MASSENET's new opera 'Chérubin' is to be produced at Monte Carlo next season with Miss Mary Garden and Mlle. Cavalieri in the principal rôles.

A MIDLAND convention of choirmasters, music-teachers, &c., organized by Mr. Curwen, will be held in the Lecture Theatre of University College, Nottingham, September 15th, 16th, and 17th. Drs. A. Madeley Richardson, Percy C. Buck, R. T. White, R. Dunstan, Henry Watson, and others will deliver addresses, to be followed by discussion.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. National Sunday League, 7.30. Queen's Hall.
MON.—SAT. Promenade Concerts, 8. Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

MADAME BERNHARDT proposes to revive Victor Hugo's 'Angelo,' the first production of which dates back to 1835. She will, of course, select the rôle of La Tisbé, the Venetian courtesan, "created" by Mlle. Mars, and taken in May, 1850, at the famous revival at the Théâtre de la République by Rachel. M. Max will play the tyrant of Padua, first assigned to Beauvallet. This revival will be preceded by the production of an adaptation by her son Maurice of the 'Fire and Sword' of Slenkiewicz, and that of a fairy play in verse by MM. Jean Richepin and Cain.

'LA PÈRE LEBONNARD' of M. Jean Achard has been revived at the Comédie Française, with M. Sylvain in the rôle of the old clock-maker, which was accepted and rehearsed by Got, but played a year or two later by M. Antoine. M. Sylvain now enacts this part, which is one of the most important in the repertory of Signor Ernesto Novelli, the great Italian actor.

REHEARSALS of the 'Tempest' are being conducted at His Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Tree has accepted from Mr. Stephen Phillips a drama on the subject of Nero, in which he will play the part of the Emperor.

THE idea of producing Wilson Barrett's 'Lucky Durham' at the Comedy has been abandoned, and the piece will now be given in New York, and afterwards transferred to London.

THE title of the new play of Mr. Reginald Kennedy-Cox, to be forthwith produced at the Royalty, has been altered from 'The Passing of a Dream' to 'The Chetwynd Affair.'

THE announcement that the old Morgue, in Dublin, is to be turned into a home for the Irish national drama does not seem of cheerful augury.

THE past week has witnessed no change at the West-End theatres.

IT is announced that Miss Edna May, known hitherto in connexion with musical comedy, will before long enact the heroine of a romantic play by Mr. Barrie.

MR. H. G. WELLS is about to join the ranks of the dramatists, being engaged upon a play for Mr. James Welch.

THE Mermaid Society announces revivals of 'Love for Love' and 'The Duchess of Malfi,' and a performance of 'The Beggar's Opera,' with the original music.

MR. H. V. ESMOND has been engaged at the Imperial to play Charles II. in the forthcoming production of 'The Master of the King's Company.'

'MARGUERITE' is the title definitely assigned Mr. Michael Morton's adaptation of 'La Montansier,' to be produced by Miss Lena Ashwell.

A DRAMA in verse by M. Jean Richepin, on the subject of Don Quixote, is promised at the Théâtre Français. In this M. Leloir will play the Knight and M. de Feraudy Sancho Panza.

THAT the new play of Mr. Pinero at Wyndham's will be, as promised, in that author's lightest vein seems guaranteed by the fact that a prominent part in it is assigned to Mr. Weedon Grossmith.

A MEMORIAL tablet has been placed on the hôtel at Gossensass, in the Tyrol, where Ibsen spent the summer months from 1877-89 and wrote 'The Wild Duck' and 'Hedda Gabler,' as well as completing 'An Enemy of the People.'

ERRATUM.—No. 4007, p. 216, col. 3, l. 42 from bottom, for "John de Villarde" read John de Villula.

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